

# THE ALMANAC

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A question and answer guide to the Missouri  
state correctional system



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**MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
AND HUMAN RESOURCES**

PLANNING, RESEARCH AND EVALUATION UNIT

FEBRUARY 1989

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

We wish to thank those in the department that have contributed toward the completion of this publication. Division Directors, Institution Heads, and other department managers all made important suggestions and recommendations for information to be included in the report. This publication includes most, if not all, of the items suggested. As this is the second edition of The Almanac, we have been able to expand on a few issues included in the first publication. Maisha Handy, a student intern from Lincoln University, began initial data collection and was of valuable service in surveying section heads to track down missing information. The Department's Planning Steering Committee originated the concept of a question and answer publication which addressed most of the issues and concerns of the public and other state administrators.

Kenneth Hartke, Director  
Planning, Research & Evaluation



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## I. Introduction

The Missouri Department of Corrections and Human Resources continues to experience phenomenal growth in the number of individuals under field supervision or in institutional custody and also in terms of budget, staffing, and facility construction. Public interest and awareness of correctional issues has also grown in response to the creation of the department in the early 1980s and the state's commitment to the development of an orderly and rational correctional system. Each day, the department's managers and staff are challenged to maintain a humane and effective correctional programs in an unpredictable and often hostile environment. This report represents an attempt to provide managers, employees, concerned citizens, and state officials with information to develop a basic understanding of the department's operation.

This report is arranged in a question and answer format with brief introductory paragraphs for each section. This is the first publication of The Almanac on a fiscal year schedule and unless otherwise indicated, the information provided reflects updated fiscal year 1988 data. The Almanac is issued on an annual basis with semi-annual supplements prepared as updates to the five appendices.

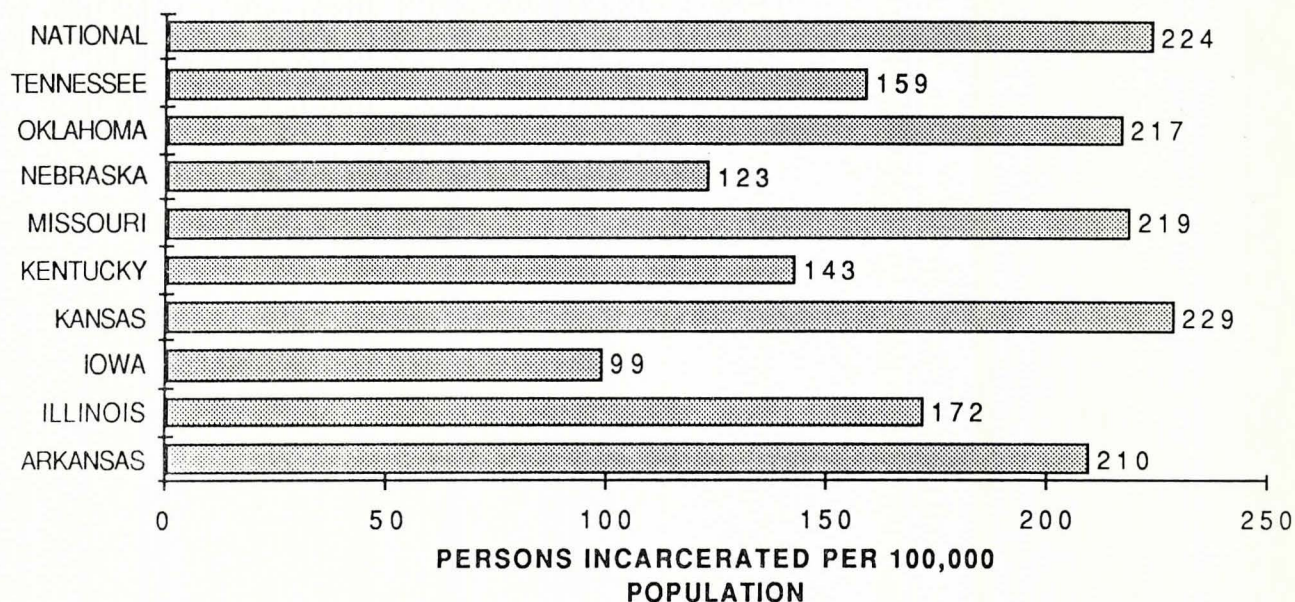


## II. Corrections and the Criminal Justice System

The state's correctional system comprises a major part of the total criminal justice system in Missouri. Fiscal year 1989 budget outlays for correctional services will amount to \$166,050,089.00 for operating expenses. Over the past several years, correctional systems nationally absorb approximately 55% of the state criminal justice budget; however, in recent years in Missouri this figure is somewhat lower, around 49%.

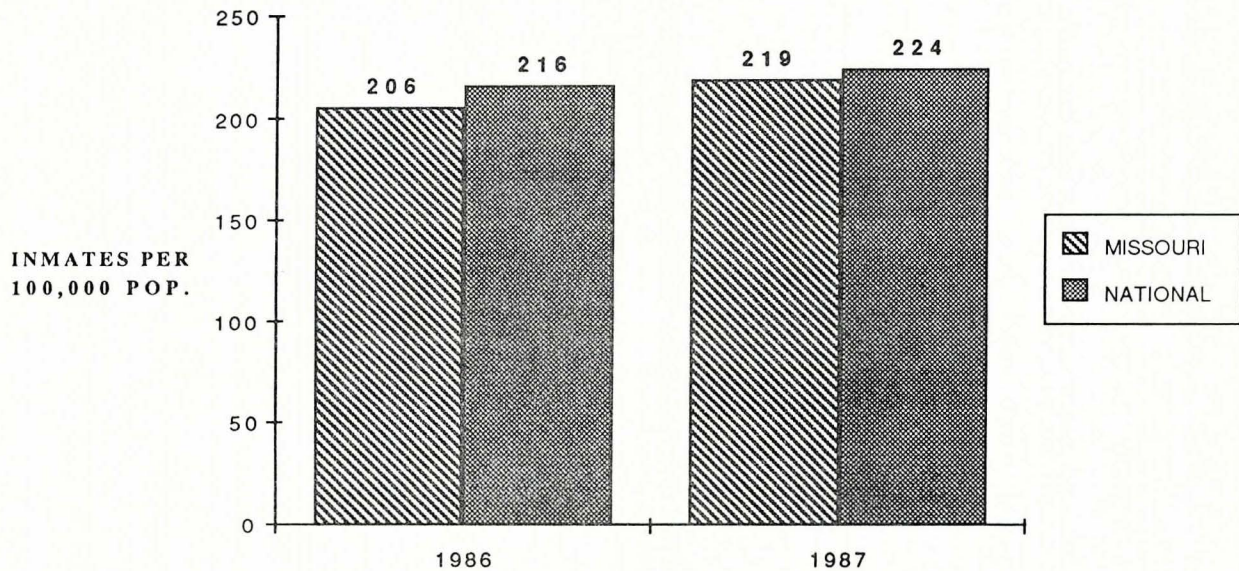
Incarceration rates have increased in recent years across the nation. In the states neighboring Missouri, Oklahoma has the highest rate while Iowa has the lowest rate of incarceration. In 1987, Missouri's incarceration rate (per 100,000 population) stood at 219 inmates, a rate somewhat lower than the national average of 224 inmates per 100,000 population.

**FIGURE II-1**  
**STATE COMPARISON OF INCARCERATION RATES**  
**1987**





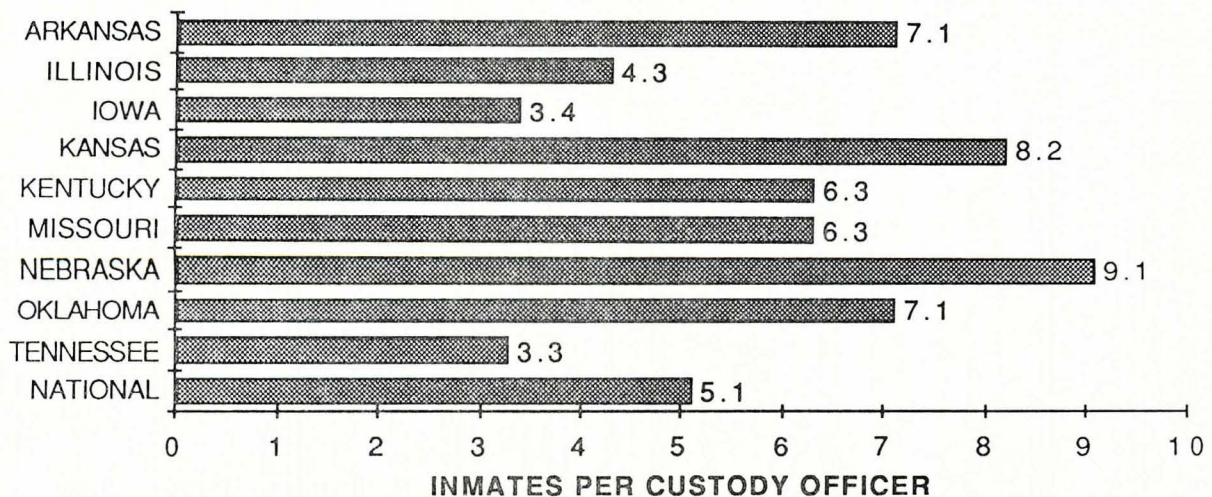
**FIGURE II-2  
COMPARISON OF MISSOURI INCARCERATION RATE  
WITH NATIONAL AVERAGE  
1986 AND 1987**



For every inmate in prison in Missouri there are 3.3 offenders being supervised in their own communities through parole or probation supervision. This runs very close to the current national ratio of 3.4.

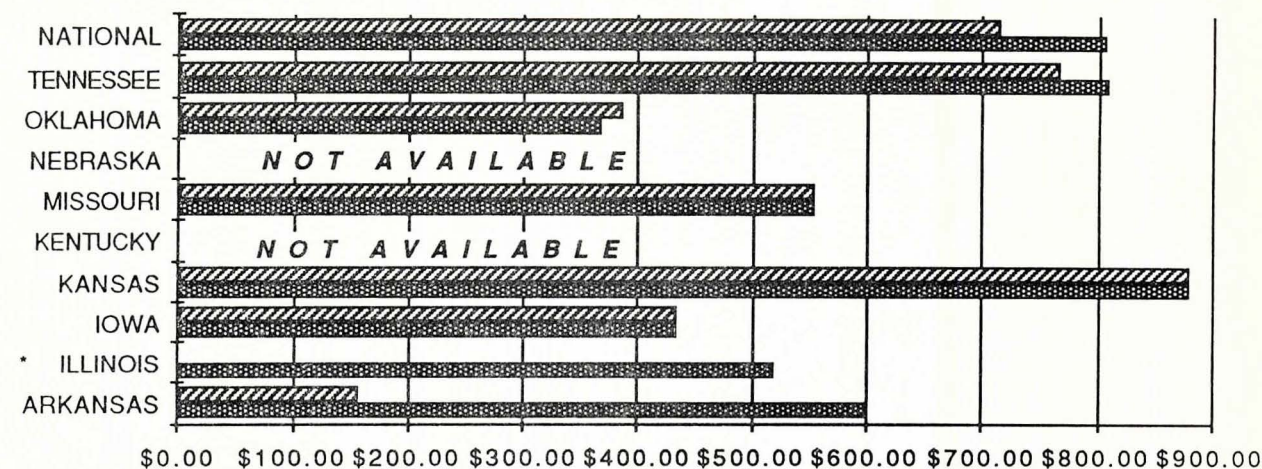
The following series of graphs will serve to illustrate additional features of the correction system in Missouri and how it compares with other state systems.

**FIGURE II-3  
INMATE TO CUSTODY OFFICER RATIO  
STATE COMPARISON**

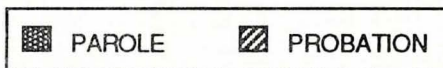




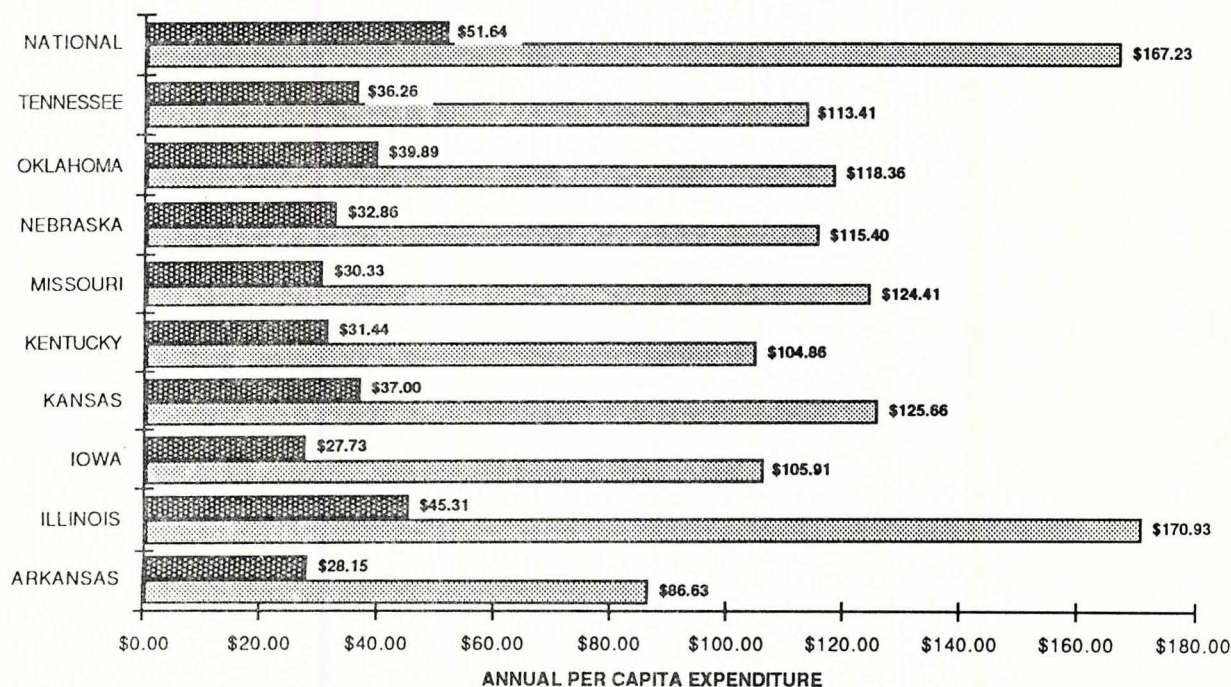
**FIGURE II-4**  
**ANNUAL COST COMPARISON FOR**  
**SUPERVISION OF INDIVIDUAL PROBATION OR PAROLE**  
**CASES**



\* PROBATION COSTS ARE  
 NOT AVAILABLE FOR  
 ILLINOIS

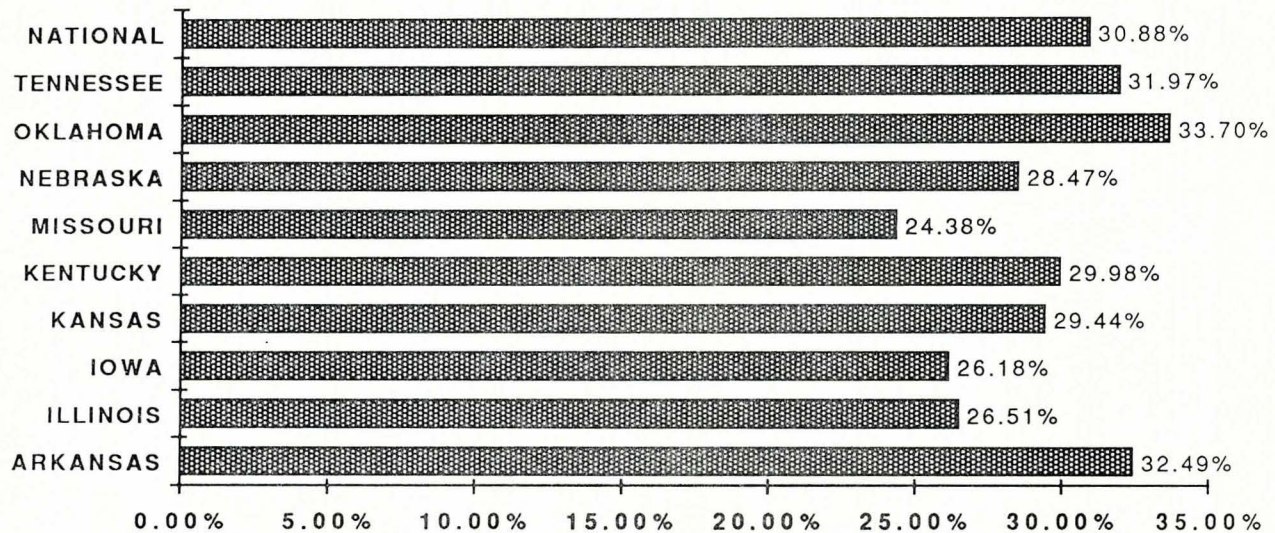


**FIGURE II-5**  
**COMPARISON OF STATE PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES**  
**FOR THE TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND**  
**CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**

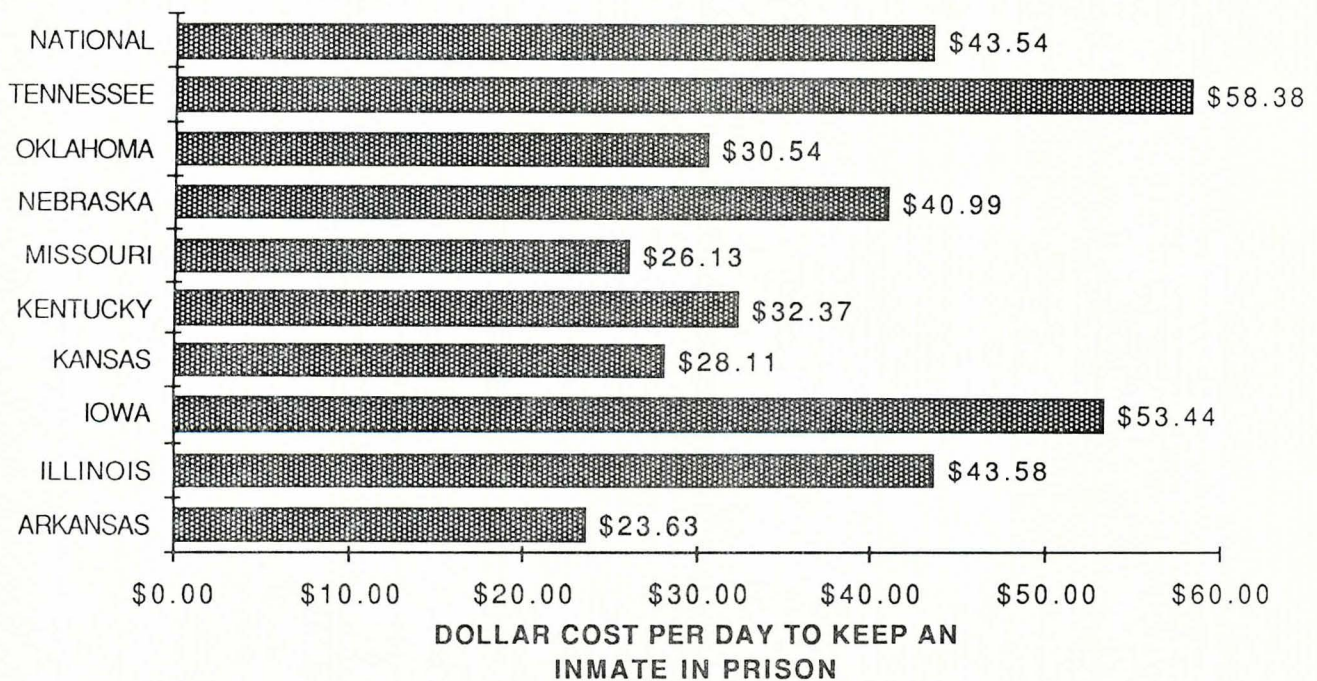




**FIGURE II-6**  
**PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES ON CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:**  
**PERCENT OF TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURES**  
**DEVOTED TO CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**

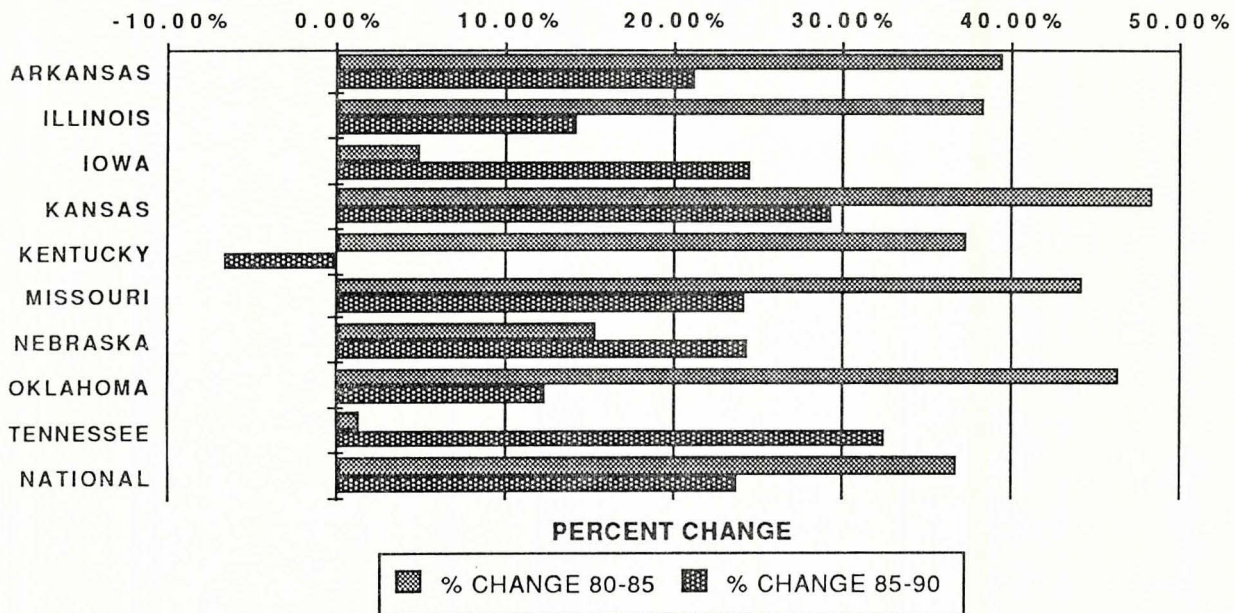


**FIGURE II-7**  
**AVERAGE DAILY INMATE COST COMPARISON**  
**1987**

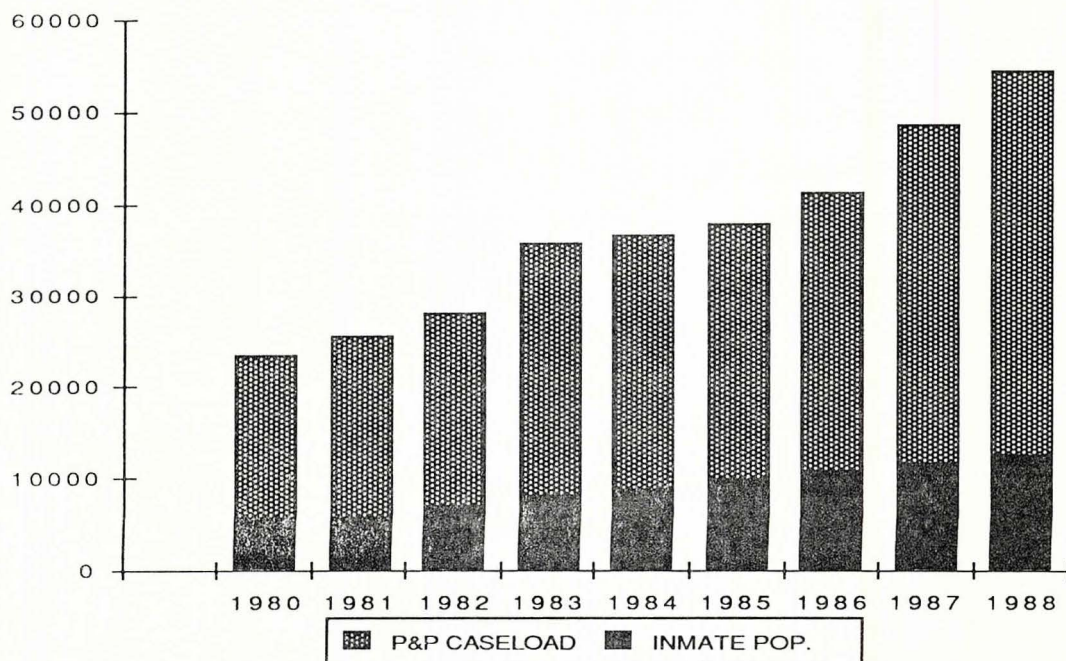




**FIGURE II-8**  
**PERCENT CHANGE IN PRISON POPULATION OVER TWO**  
**PERIODS**  
**1980 - 1985 AND 1985 - 1990 (PROJECTED)**



**FIGURE II-9**  
**TOTAL DEPARTMENT CASELOAD BY FISCAL YEAR**

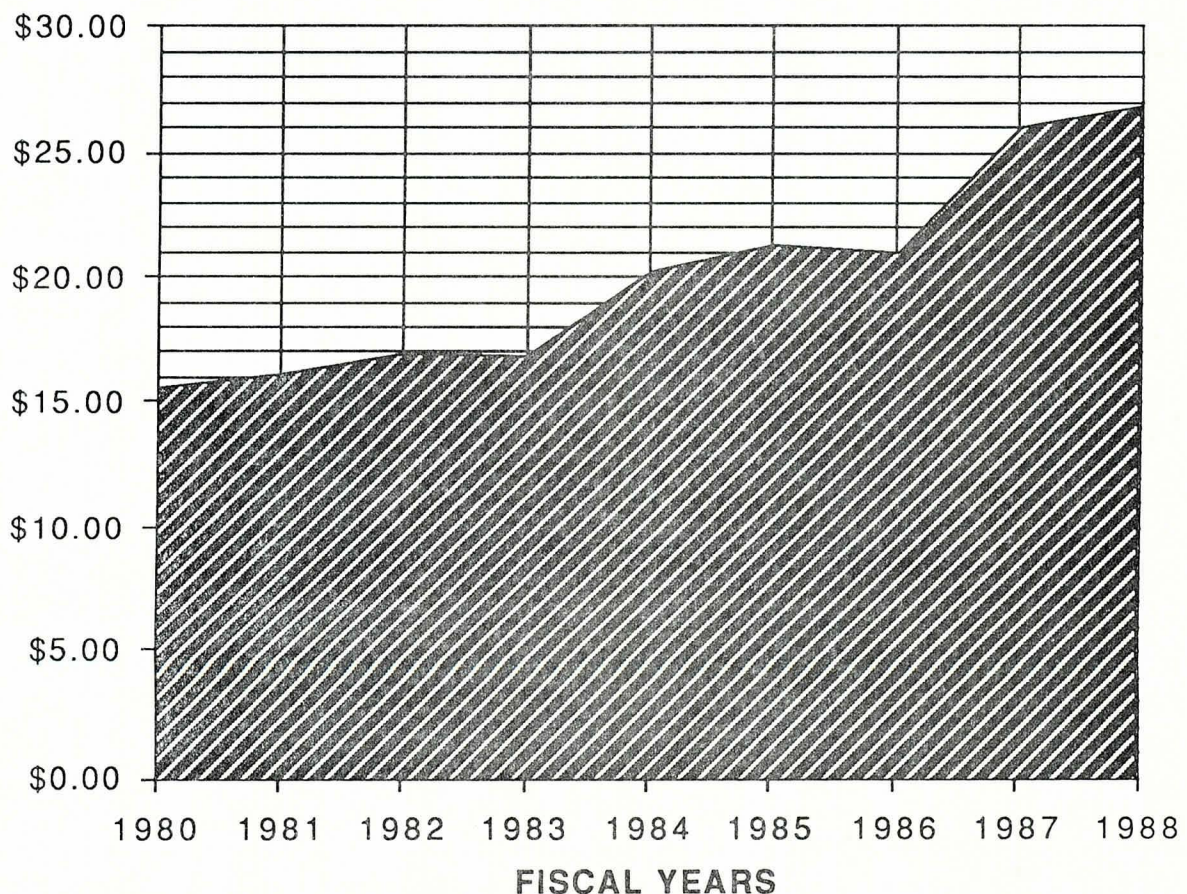




### III. Budget and Administration

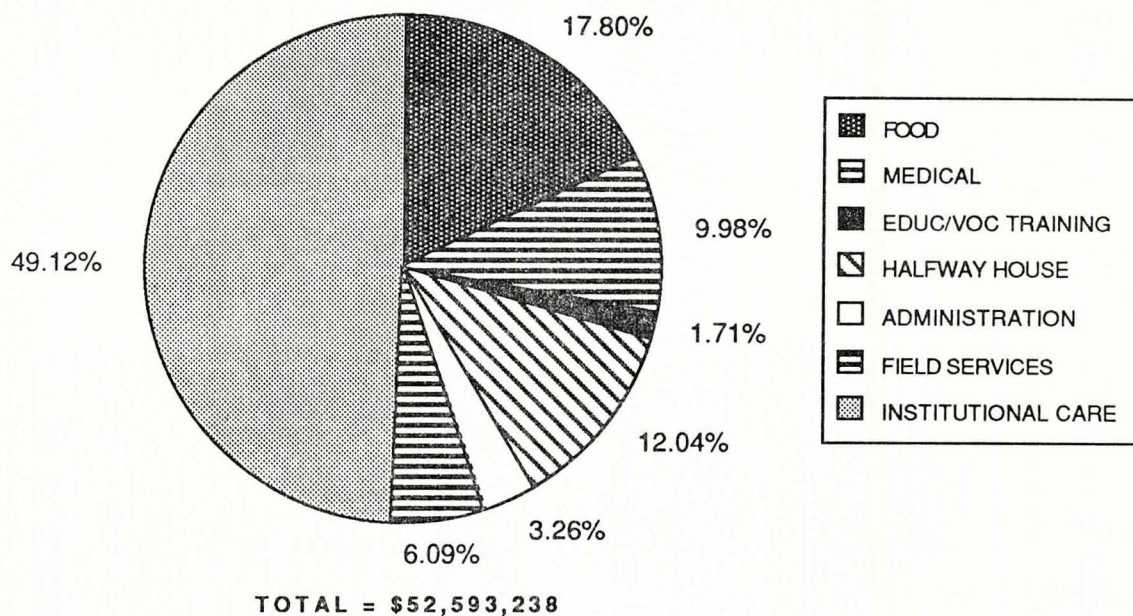
The Department of Corrections and Human Resources is organized into four divisions with a fifth organizational entity comprising the Office of the Director. Staff Training; Legal Counsel; Religious Affairs; Planning, Research and Evaluation; Internal Affairs; Information Systems; and Public Information are all functions handled by staff of the Office of the Director. The Board of Probation and Parole is responsible for releasing inmates from prison and is charged with supervision of parole and probation clients in the community. Institutional activity is handled by the Division of Adult Institutions (DAI) and the Division of Classification and Treatment (DCT). Medical, education, mental health, new inmate reception and initial diagnostic evaluation, and other treatment functions are the responsibilities of DCT. DAI is chiefly responsible for custody and security and the daily operation of the prison facilities. The Division of Administration handles all fiscal, personnel, facility maintenance, and inmate banking functions, as well as directing the operation of the Missouri Correctional Industries program.

**FIGURE III-1**  
**DAILY INMATE COST**  
**1980 - 1988**





**FIGURE III-2  
FISCAL YEAR 1988 BUDGET EXPENDITURES  
FOR E & E FUNDS**



**1. What is the Departmental budget amount for the past several fiscal years?**

FY-84	\$ 72,723,113
FY-85	88,488,597
FY-86	111,698,224
FY-87	136,720,703
FY-88	150,531,363
FY-89	166,050,089

The department has experienced a 128% increase in operating budget for the period FY-84 - FY-89. The FY-89 budget represented a 10.3% increase over FY-88.

**2. How much of the Department's budget goes to Halfway House contractors?**

For FY-89, \$5,887,500.00, or slightly over 3.5% of the operating budget, was appropriated for halfway house services to inmates and offenders on Parole or Probation. A shortage of halfway house contract beds has resulted in less than the appropriated amount being spent for Halfway House services in previous years. There are 565 beds under the current contract at thirteen Halfway Houses.



**3. How much of the department budget goes to cover contract and non-contract medical expenses?**

Expenditure totals for FY-88 were not available at this time but the amounts would be somewhat higher than the FY-87 totals. During FY-87, the following amounts were spent:

Contracted Medical Services	\$ 931,452.00
Non-contracted Medical Services	913,762.00
Drugs, Medicine & Supplies	736,650.00
Medical Lab - Equipment & Replacement	131,118.00

**4. What does it cost to feed the inmate population for one year?**

For FY-88, the budgeted food cost was \$9,311,448.00, which amounts to approximately \$2.00 per inmate per day. The estimated food cost for FY-89 is \$9,683,906.00. Special diets are supplied when prescribed by a doctor.

Over the period of FY-85 through FY-88 authorized staff positions in DOCHR have increased by 48%. Major staff increases in custody classes were experienced as new institutions came on-line and smaller increases in other classes were caused by the rapid growth in inmate population and field supervision workload. At the close of FY-88 the department had 4880.62 authorized staff positions. Authorized staff positions will increase to 5382.04 by the end of FY-89.

#### Departmental Staffing

##### 1. How many employees work for the department?

The July 1988 payroll showed 4,734 persons employed by DOCHR. This breaks down as follows:

Office of the Director	42
Division of Administration	177
Division of Classification & Treatment	554
Division of Adult Institutions	3,096
Probation and Parole	865

##### 2. How many volunteers work for the DOCHR?

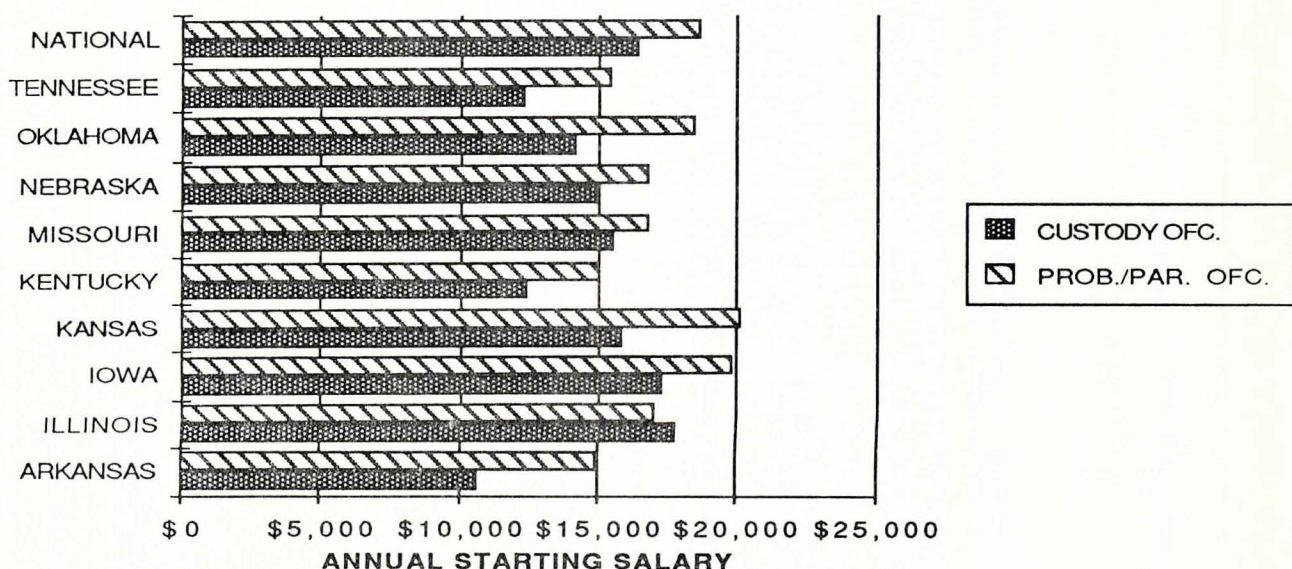
In June 1988 there were 892 active volunteers assisting in department activities.

##### 3. What is the entry level salary for CO I and PPO positions?

CO I	\$1328.00 to \$1376.00 in 6 months
SST/PPO I	\$1429.00 to \$1483.00 in 6 months

Probation and Parole Officers are hired initially as Social Service Trainees (SST) and then moved into the PPO I classification after one year with a corresponding wage increase to \$1663.00 per month.

**FIGURE IV-1  
COMPARISON OF REPORTED STARTING SALARIES  
FOR CUSTODY AND PROBATION/PAROLE OFFICERS**

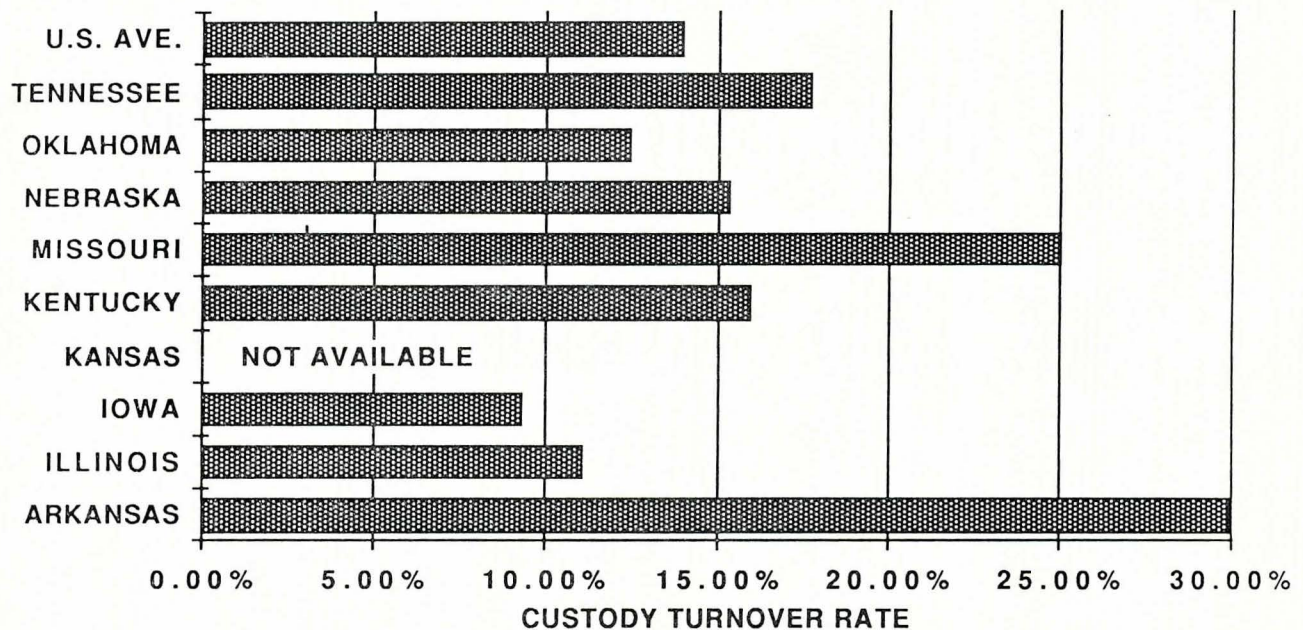




**4. What is the custody officer turnover rate for Missouri and how does it compare to other states?**

The turnover rate for the year ending June 30, 1988 was 25% for custody officers. This rate is 3rd highest in the nation according to figures published by the American Correctional Association.

**FIGURE IV-2  
ESTIMATED CUSTODY OFFICER TURNOVER RATE  
JUNE 30, 1988**



**5. How many female officers are there?**

In July, 1988 the number of female first level supervising officers was:

Custody Officers (COI)	239
Probation/Parole Officers (PPO I & SST)	225

**6. How many minority employees work for the DOCHR?**

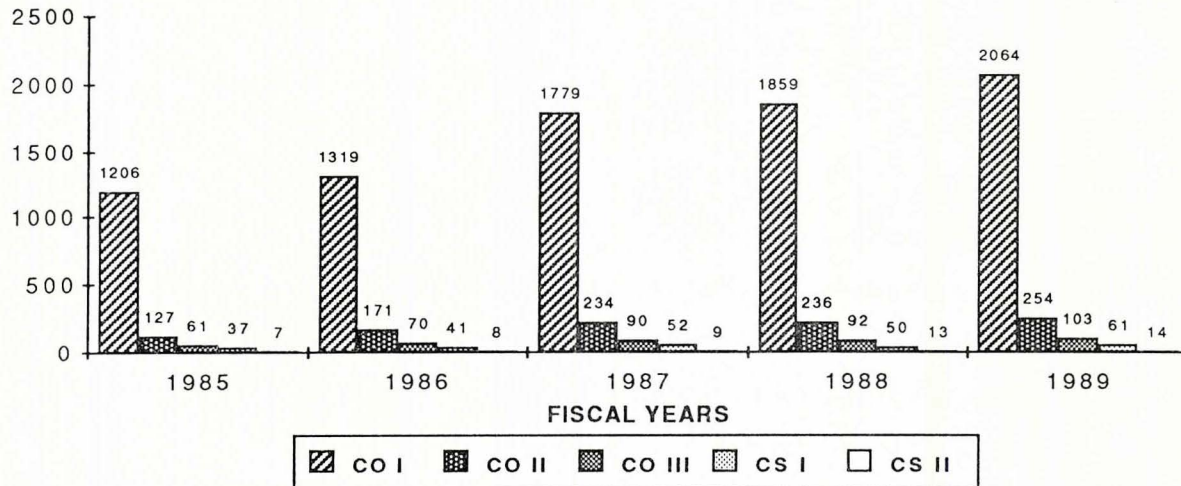
Department records show the following racial breakdown for minority employees in the July, 1988 work force:

Black	291
Asian	12
Nat. American	10
Hispanic	<u>14</u>
	327

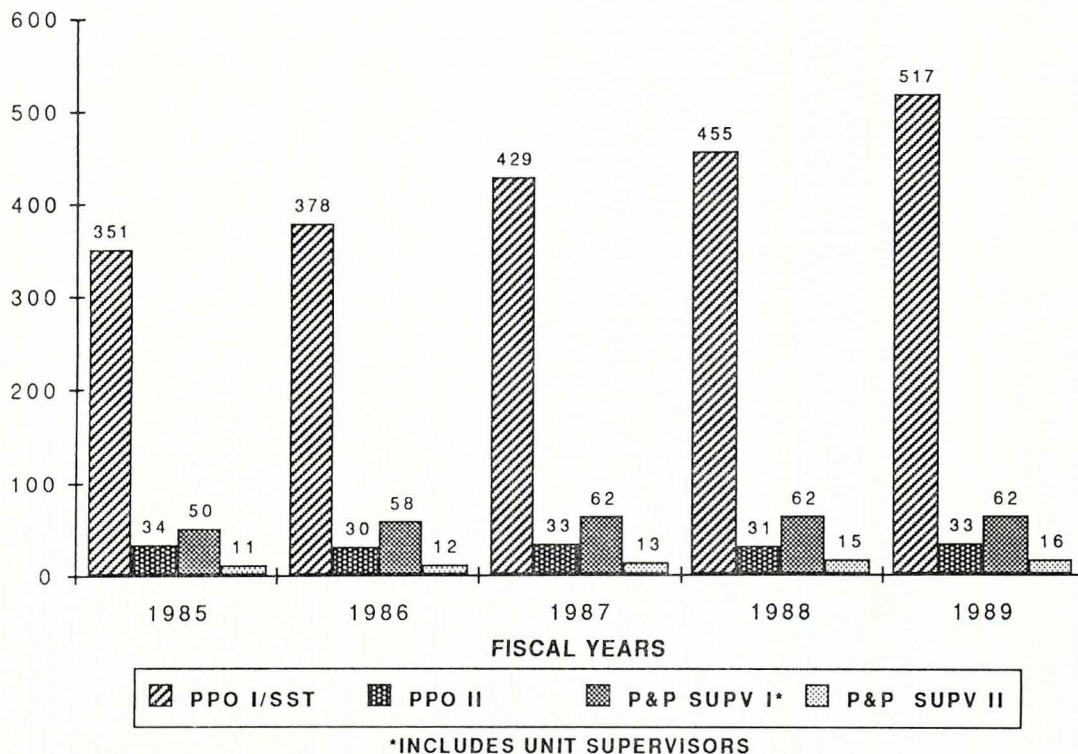
In addition, there were 1501 women employed by the department.



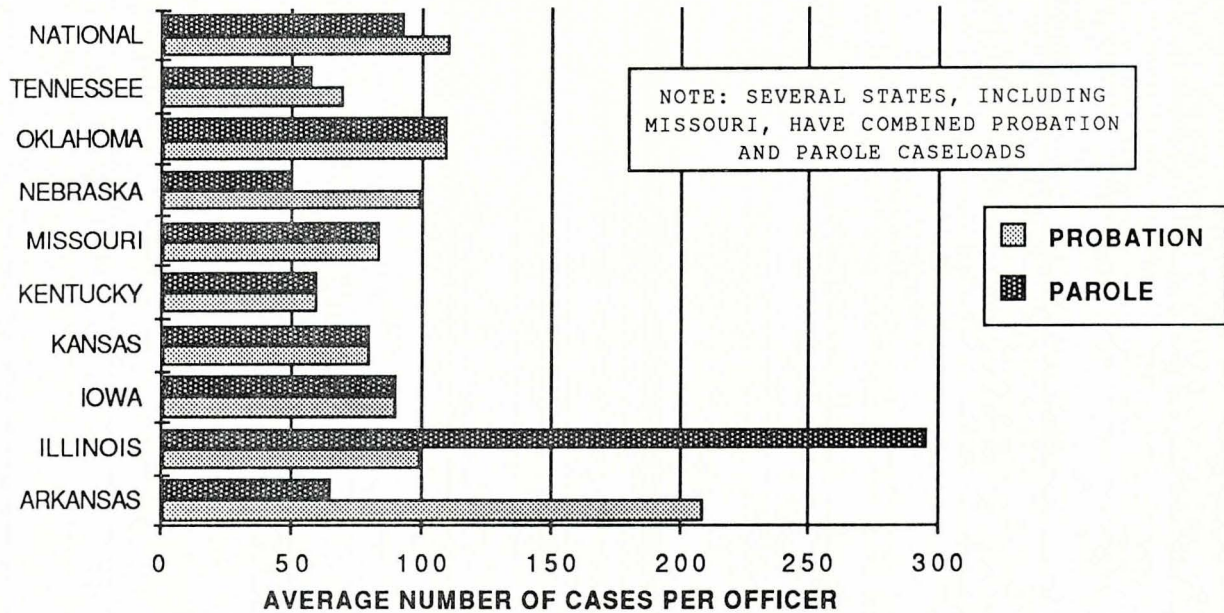
**FIGURE IV-3  
AUTHORIZED STAFFING LEVELS FOR  
CORRECTIONS OFFICERS AND SUPERVISORS  
FY85 - FY89**



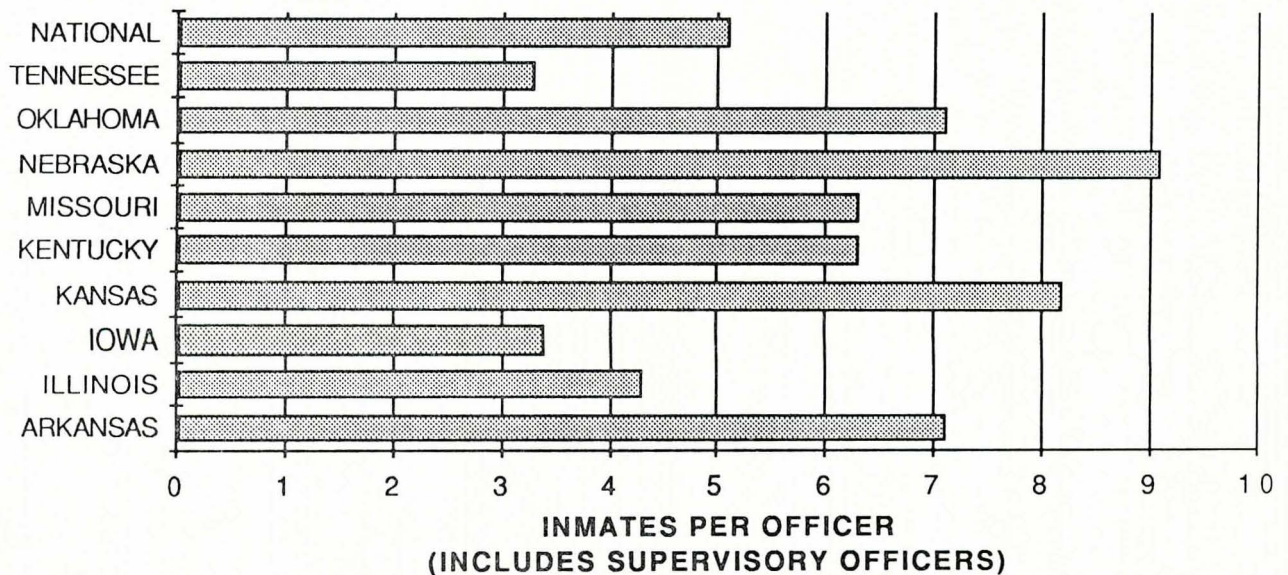
**FIGURE IV-4  
AUTHORIZED STAFFING LEVELS FOR  
PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS AND SUPERVISORS  
FY85 - FY89**



**FIGURE IV-5**  
**COMPARISON OF REPORTED FIELD SERVICES**  
**AVERAGE CASELOADS FOR PROBATION & PAROLE**



**FIGURE IV-6**  
**STATE COMPARISON OF REPORTED**  
**INMATE TO OFFICER RATIOS**





## V. Staff Development and Training

Department employees are encouraged to take advantage of training offered by training staff or by outside sources as funds are available. The Department's training budget for FY-88 is \$491,374.00, which represents an increase of nearly 25% from the previous fiscal year (but still 17% less than the FY-87 budget amount).

### 1. How many training hours are required for newly hired custody or probation/parole officers?

160 hours of initial training are required for new custody staff. This includes 20 hours of firearms training (combined classroom and firing range). New Probation and Parole officers (classified as Social Service Trainees - SSTs) are given 144 classroom hours of training in the first six months on the job and an additional 104 hours of "on the job" training for the first year.

### 2. How many additional annual training hours are required?

An annual total of 40 hours of training is recommended by policy. This is true regardless of an officer's rank. During FY-88 there were 543 department employees involved in supervisory or management training.

### 3. How many CO Is were trained in FY-88? How many new Probation and Parole officers (SSTs) were trained in FY-88?

A total of 480 CO Is went through training for new staff in FY-88. A total of 284 Probation and Parole SSTs also received initial training during the year.

### 4. Are there training requirements for non-custody staff?

Department policy requires an average of 80 classroom hours of training for new non-custody staff.

### 5. What is the training budget for FY-87 through FY-89?

FY-87	\$592,374.00
FY-88	\$391,374.00
FY-89	\$491,374.00

The prison population has been growing at an alarming rate over the past decade. Current prison facilities are filled beyond their original intended capacity and double bunking of inmates is now the rule rather than the exception. There are currently fourteen facilities in use with two more under construction. Since 1981, five new or converted facilities have been added to the state correctional system.

The prison population is projected to continue growing unless there is a major change in the rate of prison commitment and length of commitment. At the current rate of growth, additional prison capacity will be needed early in the next decade. Inmate needs as expressed in custody levels and classification scores must be closely examined to determine the most cost effective building design for future prisons. In addition, a new women's facility will be needed in the near future as the female inmate population outgrows its existing capacity at Chillicothe Correctional Center and the Fulton Reception and Diagnostic Center.

Private industry participation in the construction of new facilities is being tested for the first time in the construction of the Potosi Correctional Center. The facility has been financed and constructed by private industry and will be acquired by the state through a lease purchase agreement.

### 1. What is the operating capacity of Missouri's prisons?

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Population</u>
Missouri State Penitentiary	1954	1844
Fulton Reception & Diagnostic Center	750	593
Chillicothe Correctional Center	430	430
Missouri Training Center for Men	1815	1764
Missouri Eastern Correctional Center	1000	990
Farmington Correctional Center	1835	1742
Algoa Correctional Center	1150	1015
Boonville Correctional Center	780	761
Central Missouri Correctional Center	1175	1168
Renz Correctional Center	320	317
Ozark Correctional Center	540	531
State Correctional Pre-Release Center	250	250
St. Mary's Honor Center	181	204
Kansas City Honor Center	170	168
Halfway Houses **	355	197

Due to ongoing renovation and other facility changes, the operating capacity is subject to change. These figures are for June, 1988.

\*\* Total Halfway House contracted capacity is 565 beds however only 70% of those (or a maximum of 395) are available for placement of institutional release cases while the remaining 30% are available for probation cases. Since the status of an inmate placed in a Halfway House will generally change to parole jurisdiction while he or she is residing in the Halfway House, the numbers reflected above are for only those residents that remain under inmate status on the date of the count. Many inmates are released directly to a halfway house when granted parole and do not serve any time in the facility as an inmate.

### 2. What is the cost of constructing a new prison in Missouri?

Potosi Correctional Center	\$56 million
Missouri Western Correctional Center	\$45 million
Missouri Eastern Correctional Center	\$25 million
Fulton Reception and Diagnostic Center	\$32 million



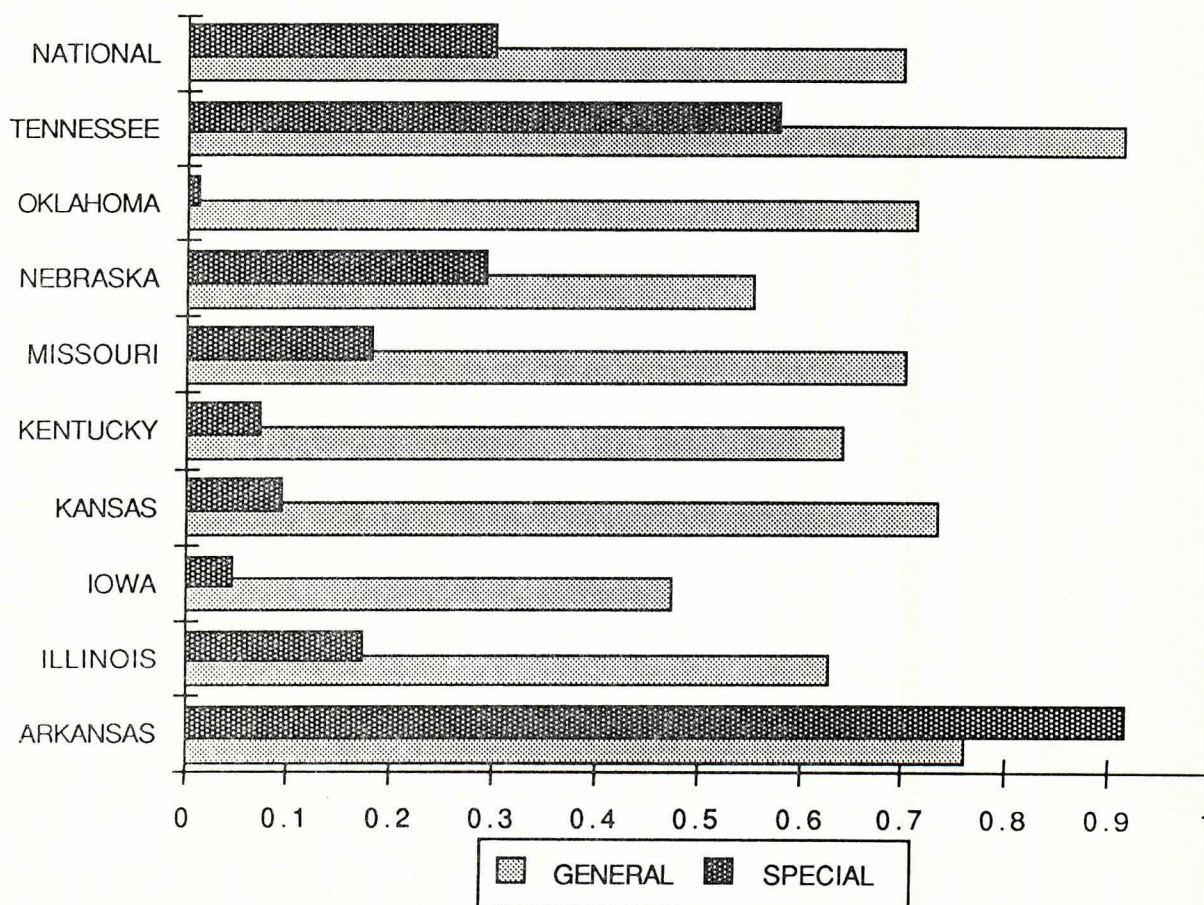
### 3. What is the cost per (designed) bed in these new facilities?

Potosi Correctional Center	\$112,000.
Missouri Western Correctional Center	\$ 45,000.
Fulton Reception and Diagnostic Center	\$ 62,500.
Missouri Eastern Correctional Center	\$ 50,000.
(1980 costs)	

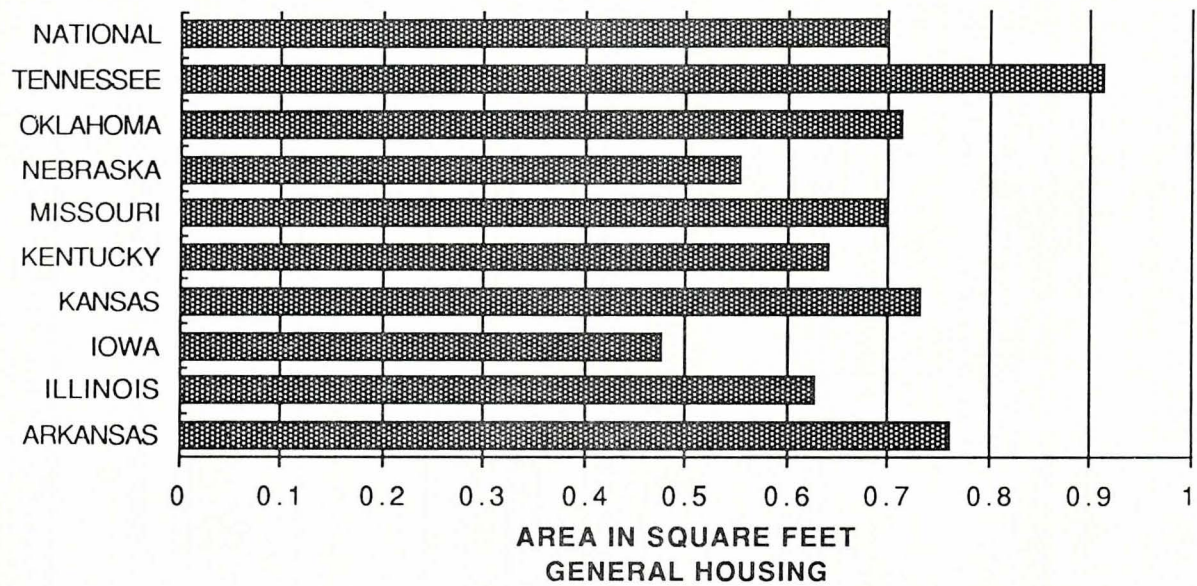
### 4. Are Missouri's inmates housed in single or multiple person cells? What is the size (in square footage) of an inmate's cell?

The great majority of Missouri's inmates are housed in double occupant cells. This is currently the general practice unless there are special management problems involved such as protective custody or disciplinary problems requiring segregation. Based on a survey of several years ago, the average area per inmate in general housing was approximately 48 square feet while the average area in special housing was 54 square feet

**FIGURE VI-1**  
**PERCENTAGE OF INMATES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPANCY**  
**HOUSING - 1984 SURVEY**



**FIGURE VI-2**  
**POPULATION DENSITY: SQUARE FOOT AREA PER**  
**INMATE**  
**1984 SURVEY FIGURES**

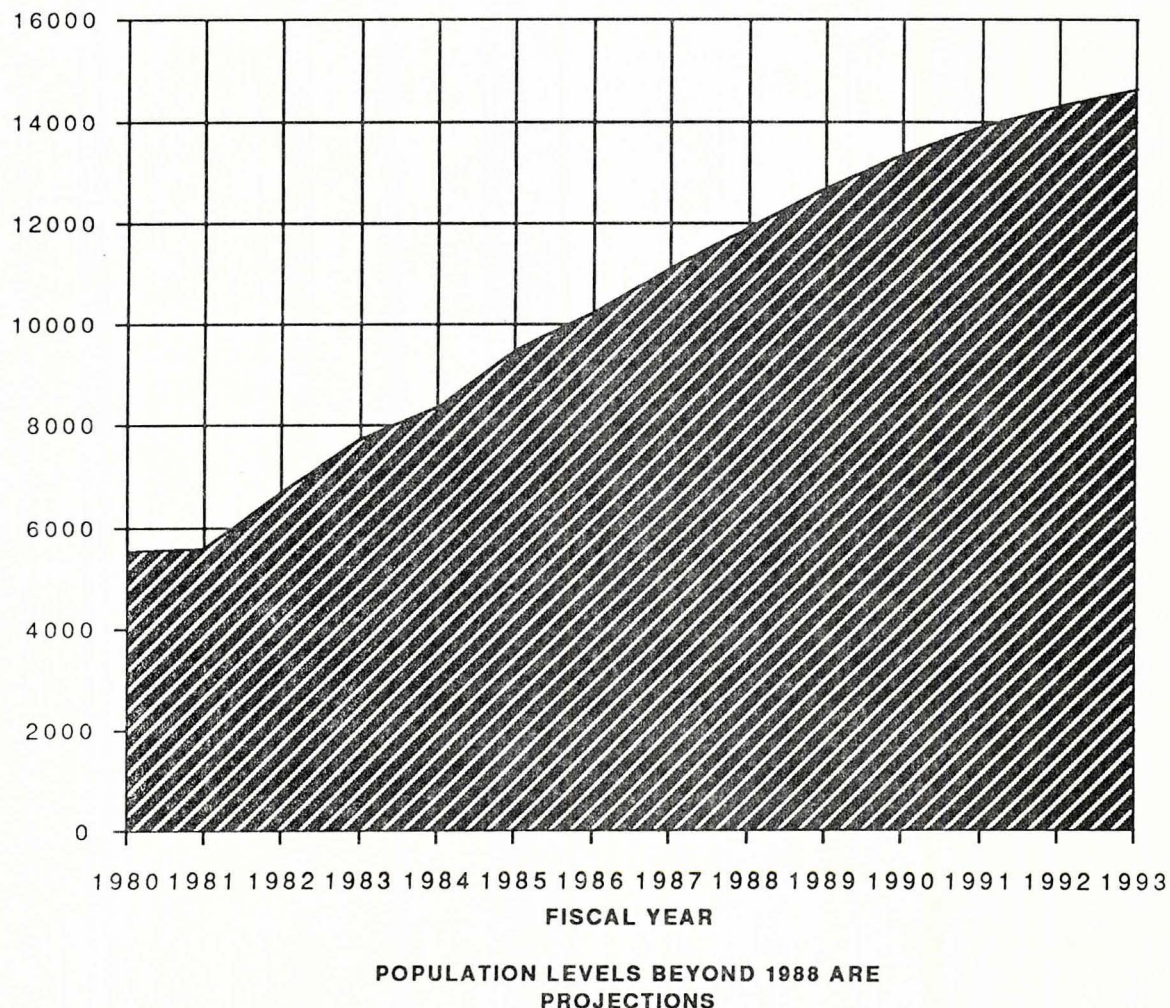




## VII. Population Growth and Overcrowding

For the most part, only three factors control prison population growth - admissions, releases, and length of stay. This is a deceptively simple way of looking at a very complex and costly problem. Prison admissions and sentence lengths are subject to the decisions and actions of the sentencing court judges and prosecutors across the state. Admissions to prison have been increasing significantly since 1980 and prison sentences increased for some offenses due to the 1979 changes in the state's criminal code. Prison releases and the inmate's length of stay in prison are controlled to a major extent by the Parole Board, which reviews each eligible inmate's case and sets a presumptive release date. In recent years, a growing number of laws have been passed which restrict or prohibit release on parole for inmates convicted of certain offenses. This group of ineligible or parole restricted inmates is growing each year and they will eventually represent a substantial portion of the inmate population. New and innovative alternatives to incarceration are being explored as a means of effectively controlling, supervising, and rehabilitating potential inmates outside of the prison environment.

**FIGURE VII-1**  
**FISCAL YEAR ENDING INMATE POPULATION**  
**FY-80 THROUGH FY-93**





**1. What were the population figures for the past five fiscal years? (June 30th figures)**

FY-83	7,747
FY-84	8,389
FY-85	9,497
FY-86	10,257
FY-87	11,150
FY-88	11,922

**2. What are the projected population figures for the next five fiscal years? (June 30th figures)**

FY-89	12,721
FY-90	13,403
FY-91	13,941
FY-92	14,355
FY-93	14,664

**3. What has been the female inmate population over the past five years and what is projected for the future?**Past Female Population

FY-84	317
FY-85	361
FY-86	418
FY-87	515
FY-88	584

Projected Female Population

FY-89	665
FY-90	701
FY-91	733
FY-92	781
FY-93	821

**4. What has been the number of inmates admitted to prison and released from prison over the past several years?**

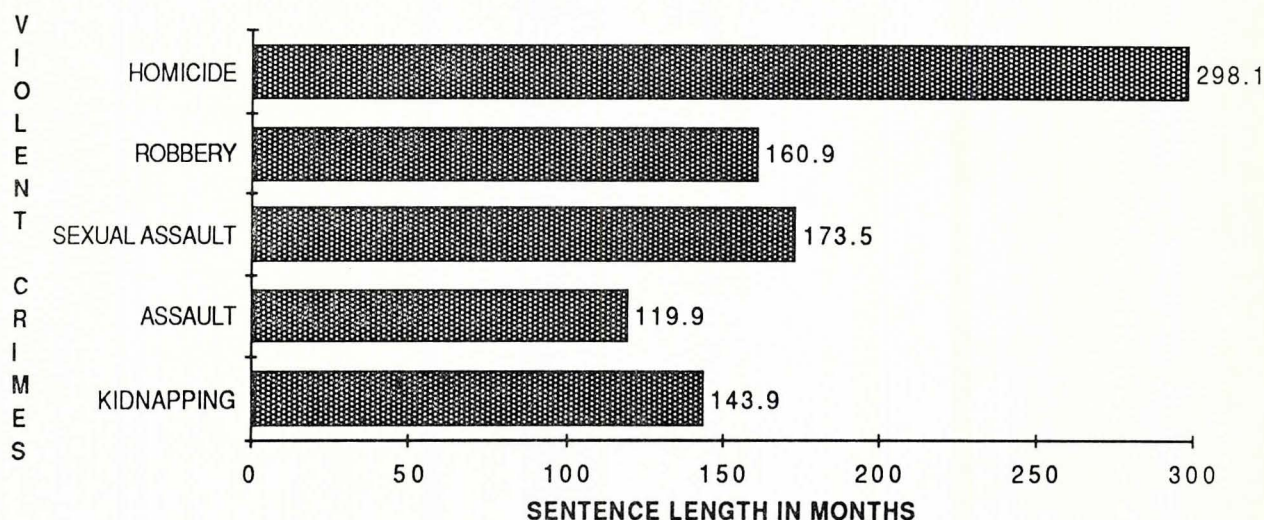
	<u>All Admissions</u>	<u>All Releases</u>	<u>Net Gain</u>
FY-83	3893	2881	1012
FY-84	4083	3485	598
FY-85	4627	3540	1087
FY-86	4974	4176	798
FY-87	5874	4966	908
FY-88	6305	5520	785

**5. What is the average sentence length of inmates in prison?**

The average length of the single most serious sentence for all inmates now in prison is 112.44 months (mean) (9.37 yrs.), with a median of 72 months (6 yrs.). The mean and median length of sentence has been decreasing due to the increased number of short term nonviolent property offenders being sent to prison in recent years. During FY-87 the median term was 84 months while the mean prison term was 113.27 months or 9.44 years. These figures ignore life sentence terms since true averages cannot be determined to include a life sentence.



**FIGURE VII-2  
SENTENCE LENGTH IN MONTHS  
FOR MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE ON FILE  
JUNE 30, 1988**



**6. What was the average length of stay in prison prior to their first release for those inmates released in FY-88.**

In FY-88, the average (mean) length of prison stay prior to an inmate's first release was 29.06 months while the median length of stay was 19.63 months. On average, for the inmates released for the first time in FY-88, the length of stay in prison represented 48.79% of their total sentence length.

**7. How many life sentence inmates are currently confined in prison? How many new life sentence inmates were admitted in FY-88?**

There are currently 896 life sentence inmates in Missouri's prison system. Most of these are housed at MSP, MTCM, or MECC. During FY-88 there were 116 new life sentence inmates admitted to prison.

**8. How many inmates are ineligible for parole release?**

FY-88 ended with 28 inmates serving sentences of 30 years without parole (prior and persistent sex offenders), and another 206 inmates (generally first degree murder offenders) serving at least 50 years without parole eligibility.

**9. How many inmates are on "death row" and when did the last execution take place?**

As of June 30, 1988, there were 59 inmates awaiting execution on death row. The last execution in Missouri occurred on February 26, 1965.

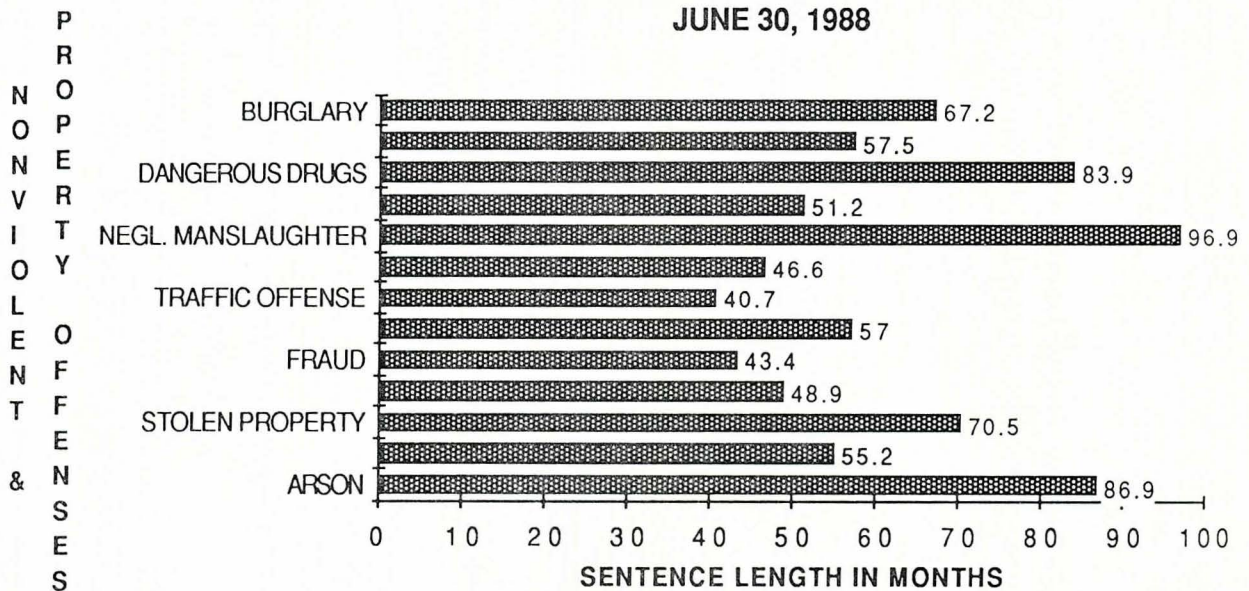
### 10. Is Missouri considering any innovative programs to reduce prison overcrowding?

A "House Arrest" program is currently authorized and is being established to move low risk inmates out of prison and back to their community under strict surveillance and supervision. Other programs, such as an inmate "cadet" program at BCC for younger inmates, are being explored as a means of offering alternatives to long prison sentences.

A Halfway-In House or "Recycling Center" is now in operation in Kansas City to provide an alternative to parole technical revocation and to keep released inmates from returning to prison after a minor (IE. not offense related) parole violation.

There is also a "120 day" probation release option available for sentencing judges to release newly committed inmates after a brief stay in prison (not to exceed 120 days) which allows the offender to serve the sentence under probation supervision.

**FIGURE VII-3**  
**SENTENCE LENGTH IN MONTHS**  
**FOR MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE ON FILE**  
**JUNE 30, 1988**





### VIII. Prison Admission Statistics

The increasing rate of prison admissions is one of the major forces driving the increase in inmate population and the overcrowding problem. The number of offenders committed to prison by the courts has been increasing steadily over the past several years, but we have also seen an increase in parole or conditional release violation returns.

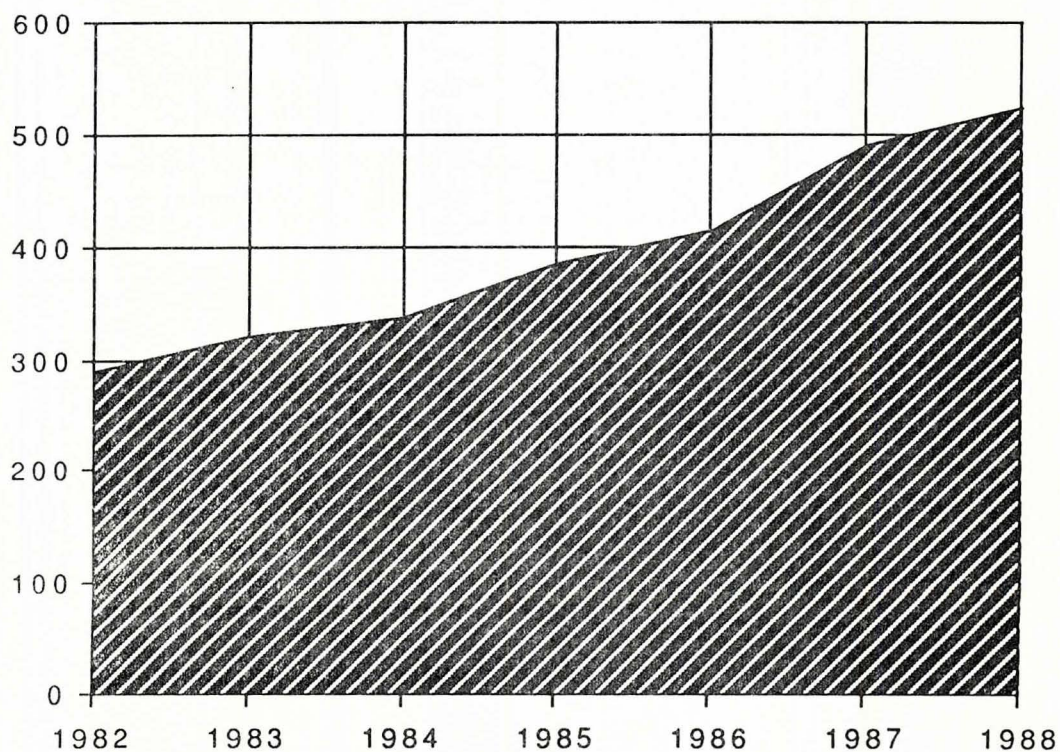
The admission process provides the department with its first real opportunity to find out basic information about a new inmate. With the opening of the new Fulton Reception and Diagnostic Center in 1987 we have been able to improve upon the admission process and spend some additional time learning about the needs and problems of the newly arrived inmates.

#### 1. How many new Inmates are admitted to Missouri's prison system each year?

The following prison admission figures reflect only new court commitments and do not include returns from parole supervision.

FY-83	3466
FY-84	3594
FY-85	4371
FY-86	4634
FY-87	5413
FY-88	5963

**FIGURE VIII-1**  
**NEW PRISON COMMITMENTS**  
**MONTHLY AVERAGE BY FISCAL YEAR**



**2. How many of our newly committed inmates have served prison time before?**

Based on Fulton Reception and Diagnostic Center data, recidivists made up 41.31% of our prison admissions in fiscal year 1988.

**3. How long are sentence lengths for those sentenced to prison in FY-88?**

The average (mean) sentence length for new inmates admitted in FY-88 was 59.2 months, or slightly less than five years. The median sentence length was 48 months. These figures ignore life sentence terms since true averages cannot be calculated using life sentences.

**4. How many parole and/or conditional release violators are returned to prison each year?**

Annual Classification and Assignment reports show that the number of returned violators has increased over the past six years.

FY-83	605
FY-84	664
FY-85	1023
FY-86	994
FY-87	1125
FY-88	1303

**5. What was the gender, racial, and ethnic composition of our FY-88 prison admissions?**

Based on computer counts of inmates entering prison during the year, the composition of the newly received offenders was:

<u>Sex:</u> Male	93.0%	<u>Race:</u> Asian	0.1%
Female	7.0%	Black	40.3%
		Native Amer.	0.1%
		White	59.5%
<u>Ethnicity:</u>			
Hispanic Origin	0.9%		
Non-Hispanic	99.0%		
Unknown	0.1%		

**6. How old were the new inmates received in FY-88?**

Average age of those received in FY-88 was 27.2 years, while the median age was 25 years. This is slightly younger than the inmates committed in FY-87.

**7. How old must an offender be before he or she can be committed to an adult correctional facility?**

Minimum age for commitment depends on whether a defendant is tried as an adult, and there is no specific age set by statute. Offenders as young as 15 have been tried as adults and committed to prison.

**8. How long does an inmate stay at FRDC after being admitted to prison?**

Under normal circumstances a newly received inmate will remain at the Fulton Reception and Diagnostic Center ten (10) working days.



**9. Are there any significant changes in the characteristics of offenders admitted to prison over the past several years?**

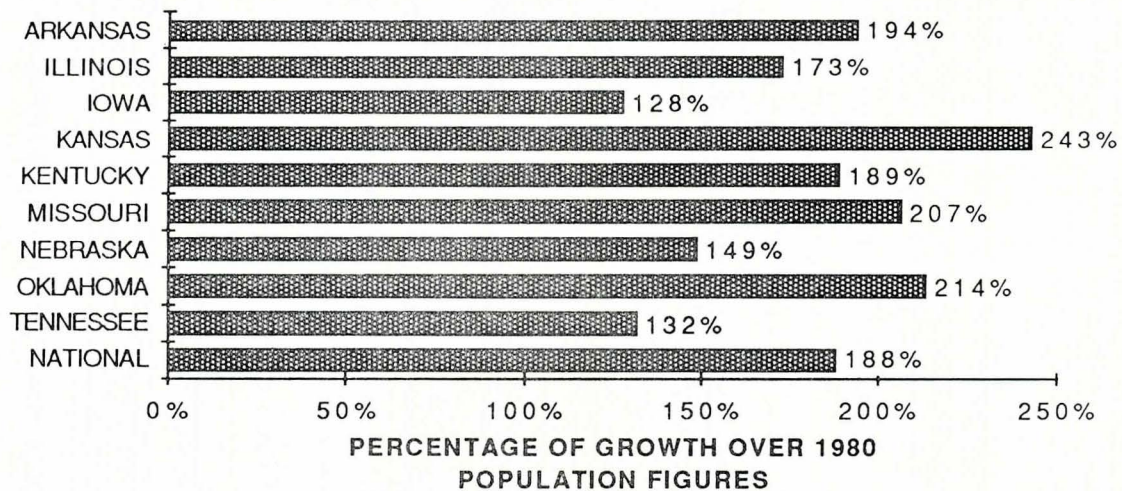
Over the past several years we have found that a larger percentage of our newly received inmates are females, and a slightly larger percentage of inmates are of Hispanic ethnic origin. Special needs of these growing segments of the inmate population are being examined for future program planning. Other changes noted since 1983 are a slightly lower commitment age for the inmate population and an increasing proportion of property offenders in prison. The growing numbers of shorter term nonviolent property offenders will have an impact on prison rehabilitation programs and how we use our institutional resources.

Another important part of the story is, of course, the growing number of inmates with little or no possibility of release. Inmates serving life without parole present special management problems which are the target of a major research project funded by the National Institute of Justice. This population group now exceeds 200 inmates and is growing at the rate of three new life without parole inmates per month. Unless there is a change in the rate of growth, we will be housing nearly 500 of these inmates by the end of 1995.

### IX. Inmate Population Statistics

Missouri's inmate population has doubled since 1980, and has continued growing at a steady pace although not at the accelerated rate of the early 1980s. As the criminal justice system responded to the 1979 revisions of the Missouri Criminal Code, some offenders began serving longer prison sentences and greater numbers of offenders were sentenced to prison terms.

**FIGURE IX-1  
RATE OF GROWTH  
PERCENT CHANGE IN INMATE POPULATION  
1980 - 1988**



On June 30, 1988, the inmate population stood at 11,922 persons, an increase of nearly 600 in six months. There were 584 female and 11,338 male inmates in prison at the close of FY-88. There are now approximately 230.7 individuals in prison for every 100,000 state residents.

#### 1. What counties send the greatest number of offenders to prison?

Metropolitan counties in the St. Louis and Kansas City regions send the greatest number of inmates to prison. St. Louis City, Jackson County, and St. Louis County are the top three, with over 54% of the inmate population. Counties with smaller urban centers, such as Greene, Boone, Jasper, and Buchanan, also send significant numbers to prison. The top twelve counties are ranked as follows:

- St. Louis City
- Jackson County
- St. Louis County
- Greene County
- Boone County
- Clay County
- Jasper County
- Jefferson County
- Buchanan County
- Cape Girardeau County
- St. Charles County
- Cole County



## 2. What is the percentage of violent offenders in prison?

Offenders with sentences for violent crimes make up 49.9% of the inmate population. These are ranked as follows:

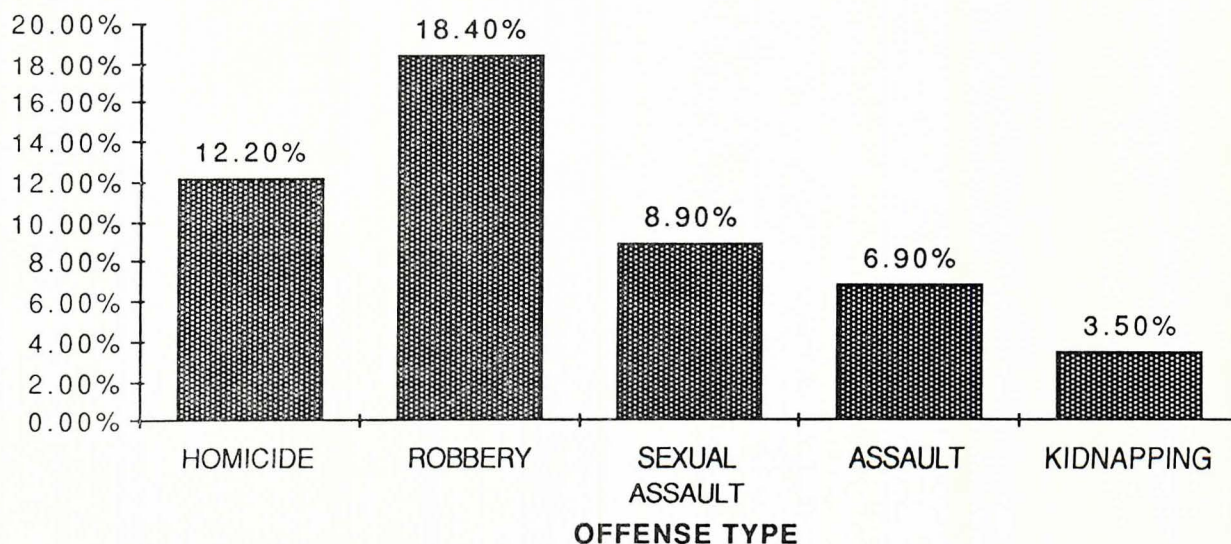
Robbery	18.4%
Homicide	12.2%
Rape/Sex. Assault	8.9%
Assault	6.9%
Kidnapping	3.5%

## 3. What percentage of inmates are in prison for non-violent or property offenses?

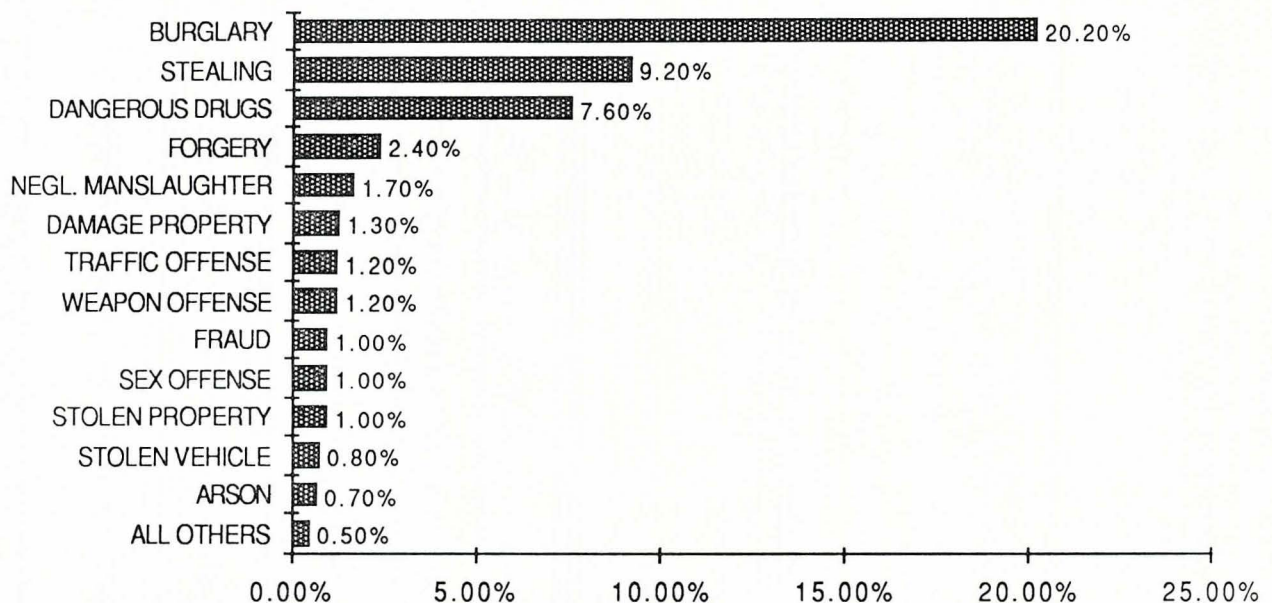
Approximately 49.8 percent of the inmate population in Missouri's prisons are serving sentences for non-violent or property offenses. The top five offenses are ranked as follows:

Burglary	20.2%
Larceny	9.2%
Dangerous Drugs	7.6%
Forgery	2.4%
Negligent Manslaughter	1.7%

**FIGURE IX-2**  
**MO. PRISON POPULATION BY OFFENSE TYPE:**  
**CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS**  
**JUNE 30, 1988**



**FIGURE IX-3**  
**MO. PRISON POPULATION BY OFFENSE TYPE:**  
**NON-VIOLENT AND PROPERTY CRIMES**  
**JUNE 30, 1988**



#### 4. What is the age range of Missouri's Inmate population?

Current age distribution for Missouri's inmates, grouped in five year increments, is as follows:

15 - 19	5.99%
20 - 24	23.78%
25 - 29	25.95%
30 - 34	19.16%
35 - 39	11.64%
40 - 44	6.45%
45 - 49	3.21%
50 - 54	1.90%
55 - 59	1.00%
60 +	0.92%

The average age (mean) is 30.06 years and the median age is 28 years.

#### 5. What is the racial and ethnic composition of the prison population?

At the end of the fiscal year 1988, racial composition of the inmate population was:

White	53.46%
Black	46.34%
Native American	0.11%
Asian	0.05%



There has been no significant change in racial composition over the past five years. Hispanic inmates of all races currently make up 0.7% of the population. We have seen a slight increase in the number of Hispanic inmates since 1983.

**6. What percent of the inmate population is from outside Missouri? How many Interstate Corrections Compact cases do we have?**

Around 29% of the inmate population was born outside of Missouri. Interstate compact cases account for 0.6% of the inmate population. At the end of 1988 we had 61 inmates serving time in Missouri from other states, while 71 Missouri inmates were transferred to other states via the Interstate Corrections Compact.

**7. What is the distribution of prison inmates over the five custody levels?**

On July 2, 1988 the inmate population custody distribution was as follows:

C-1	1324	12.05%
C-2	3358	30.56%
C-3	2065	18.79%
C-4	2611	23.76%
C-5	1631	14.84%

(Total does not match inmate population due to new inmates with no ICA/RCA on file or due to other computer program edit requirements.)

**8. Are all inmates housed according to their custody level rating?**

Ninety-four percent of the population is housed in an adequate custody setting. The goal of the classification system is to accurately match an inmate to the facility that best meets his or her needs. Not all inmates are housed in facilities that match their custody level rating, although this is the factor that is given highest priority in assignment or transfer decisions. Approximately 30% of the inmate population resides in facilities that do not match the custody rating of the inmate. Most of these inmates (80%) are housed in facilities that have tighter custody restrictions than are warranted by the individual's custody rating. Slightly less than 6% of the inmate population has been assigned or transferred to a facility which has a lower custody level than would be warranted by the custody rating on file.

**9. How many inmate lawsuits are filed each year?**

Approximately 350 new lawsuits are filed each year with approximately 1000 in pending status. These suits will cover all aspects of inmate life, but most cases are civil rights cases filed in federal court.

**10. How many inmate crimes are investigated each year?**

A total of 2828 investigations were carried out by institutional staff during FY-88. This averages 235.7 per month. A total of 364 requests for prosecution were made as a result of the FY-88 investigations.

**11. How many inmate gangs exist in Missouri prisons? How many gang members are there?**

There are a number of organizations which engage in gang-like activity in the prison system. A total of nine such organizations are known with a combined estimated membership of 1030 members, or roughly 9.6% of the inmate population.

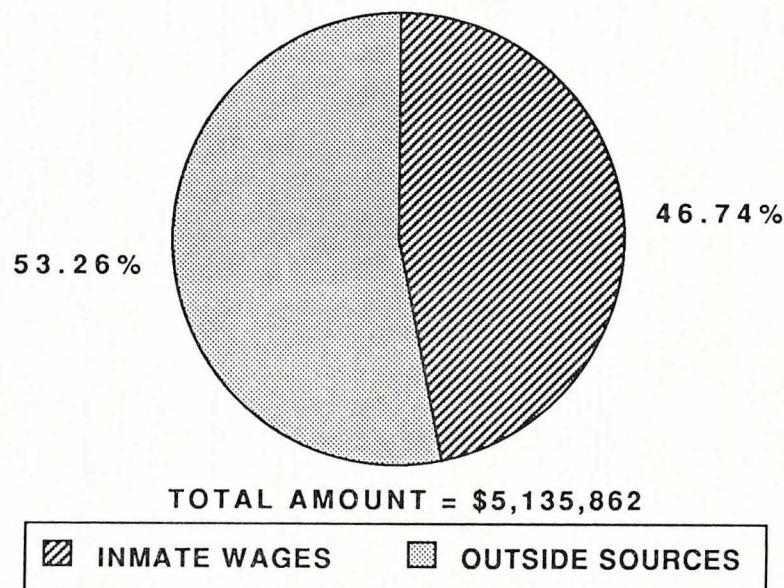
**12. How much money goes into the Crime Victim's Compensation Fund from prison inmates?**

During fiscal year 1988 a total of \$204,855.30 was deposited in the victim's compensation fund by prison inmates.

**13. Do inmates have access to money while in prison? Are they paid for their work?**

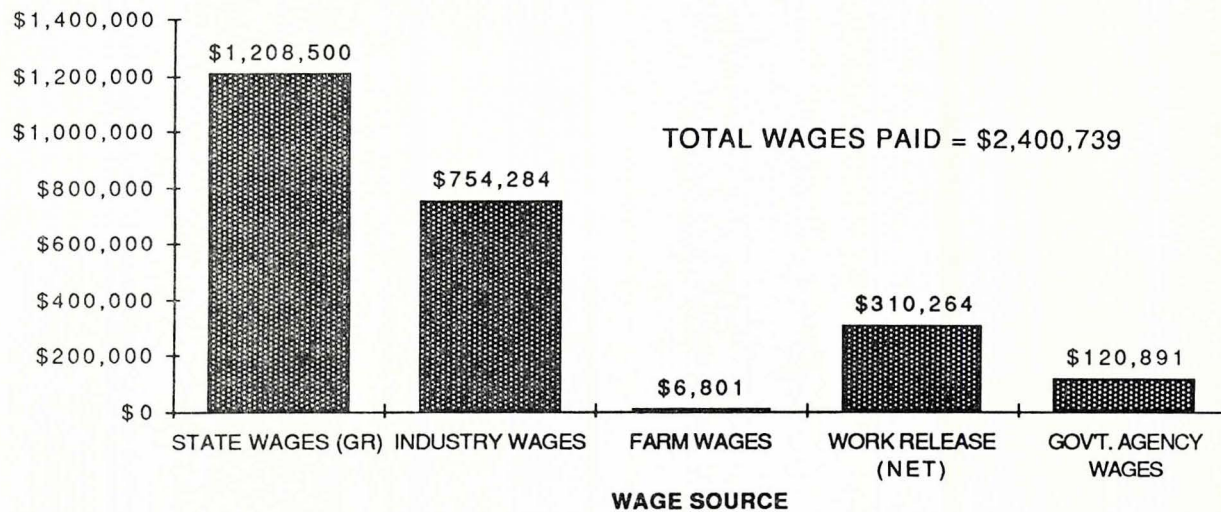
Possession of cash by inmates is prohibited; however, those inmates in honor centers and halfway houses often work in the community and can carry cash. Inmate finances are managed through the inmate finance office. Inmate wages are credited electronically to their account in the finance office. In FY-88 inmate wages totalled \$2,400,739.09, while another \$2,735,123.27 was deposited from family or other outside contributions. Inmate profit from sales of handicraft or other novelty stand items totalled \$27,896.11 for the year.

**FIGURE IX-4  
SOURCES OF INMATE FUNDS FOR FY-88**





**FIGURE IX-5  
INMATE WAGES PAID IN FY-88  
BY SOURCE OF FUNDS**



## **X. Prison Release Activity**

Except for death sentence inmates or for those offenders committed to prison for life without the possibility of parole, all inmates will eventually be released back into the community. The Parole Board has the authority to release inmates from prison and has established a set of guidelines to aid in determining the appropriate release date for each inmate. If inmates are not released on parole, they may be released on "conditional release" as stipulated by state statute or they may have their prison term shortened for good behavior and be released on a "good time credit release". Generally speaking, most inmates released from prison are subject to a period of supervision by a Probation and Parole Officer once they have been returned to their community. If the conditions placed on their release by the Parole Board are not met, they can be returned to prison to serve the remaining time left on their sentence.

Prison releases have been increasing over the past several years. The release process is the only factor in the prison overcrowding formula that is directly influenced by the Department of Corrections and Human Resources. The challenge to the Parole Board and other correctional professionals is to accurately determine which inmates are the best risk for release.

### **1. How many inmates were released under supervision each year for the last five fiscal years?**

The Parole Board's records on four classes of supervised release show the following number of inmates released for the past five years:

	<u>FY-84</u>	<u>FY-85</u>	<u>FY-86</u>	<u>FY-87</u>	<u>FY-88</u>
Board Parole	2077	1971	1698	2247	3058
Conditional Release	613	420	624	551	452
Administrative Parole	283	388	249	23	13
Good Time Credit Release			293	739	702

Good time credit releases were not authorized until FY-86.

### **2. How many parole hearings are held each year?**

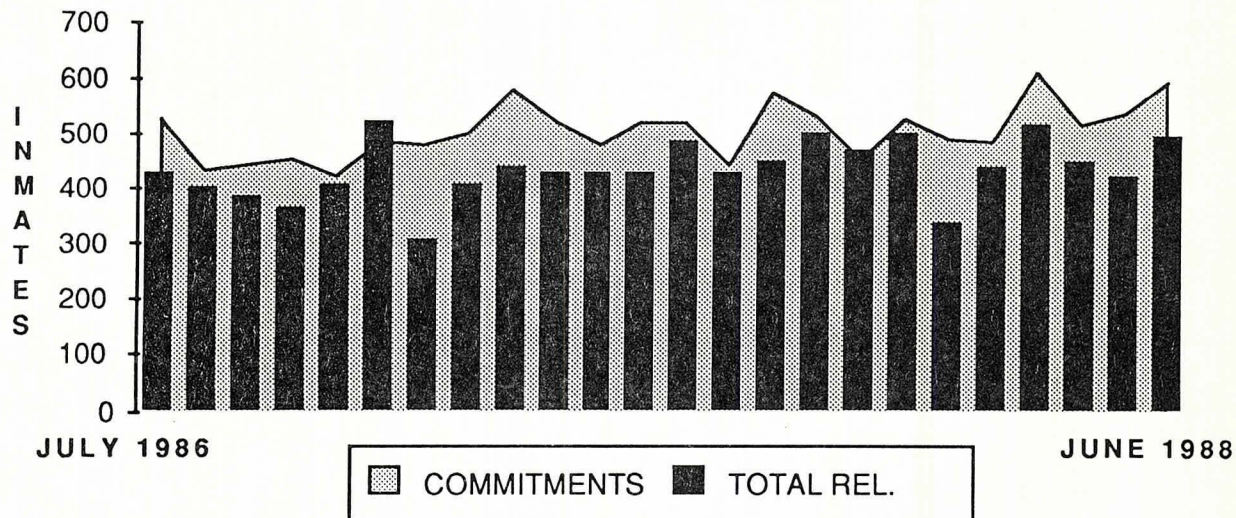
For the fiscal year 1988 there were 4888 parole hearings held. This is an average of nearly 20 hearings per work day conducted by the Parole Board. In FY-87 there were 4958 parole hearings held.

### **3. How many inmates were released from prison in FY-88 as 120 day probation releases?**

A total of 467 120 day probation releases occurred during FY-88.



**FIGURE X-1  
COMPARISON OF MONTHLY PRISON  
COMMITMENTS AND RELEASES  
FOR FISCAL YEARS 1987 AND 1988**



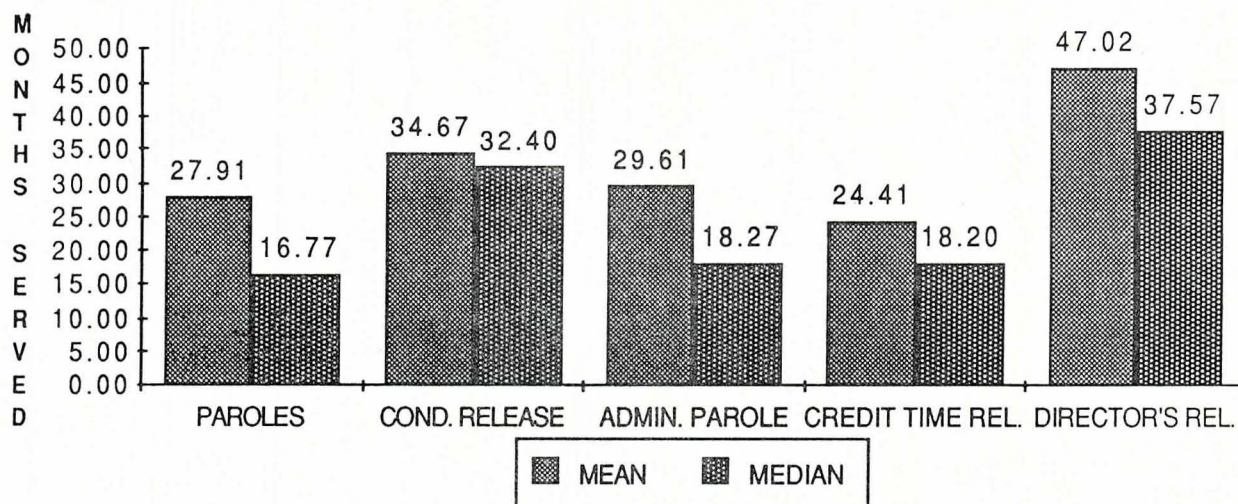
**4. What percent of an inmate's sentence is served before being released from prison?**

Unfortunately, the popular concept of serving a percentage of a sentence can be a misleading one due to the great variability in sentence lengths imposed by the courts. Fifty percent of a sentence served in prison prior to release is a meaningless statistic if the range in sentence length imposed for a single offense covers 2 to 99 years as it does for an offense such as Robbery, or 1 year to 30 years as for Arson. Length of stay in prison prior to release is generally discussed as the mean or median length of time served rather than the percentage of sentence served.

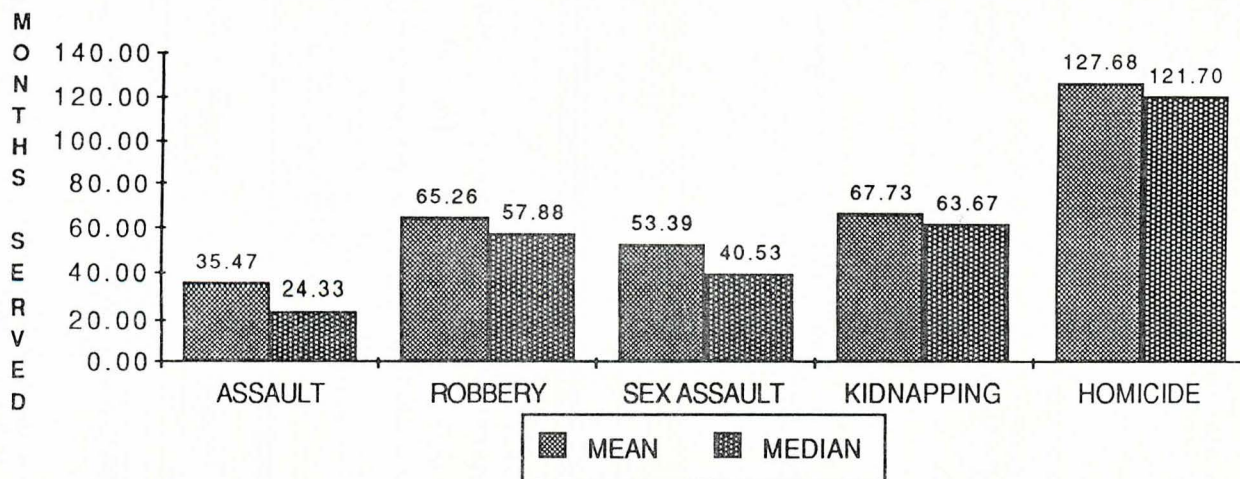
**5. What is the mean and median time served for FY-88 prison releases?**

Mean time served in months for all FY-88 releases was approximately 36 months while the median time served was around 24 months. These figures include releases following parole or conditional release revocation or other return to prison. When we look only at those released for the first time during FY-88 we see that the mean time served was 29.06 months while the median was 19.63 months served before release. Appendix four provides a detailed chart of time served figures by release type and offense type for inmates released for the first time in FY-88.

**FIGURE X-2**  
**TIME SERVED BEFORE FIRST RELEASE FROM PRISON**  
**BY TYPE OF RELEASE**  
**FISCAL YEAR 1988**

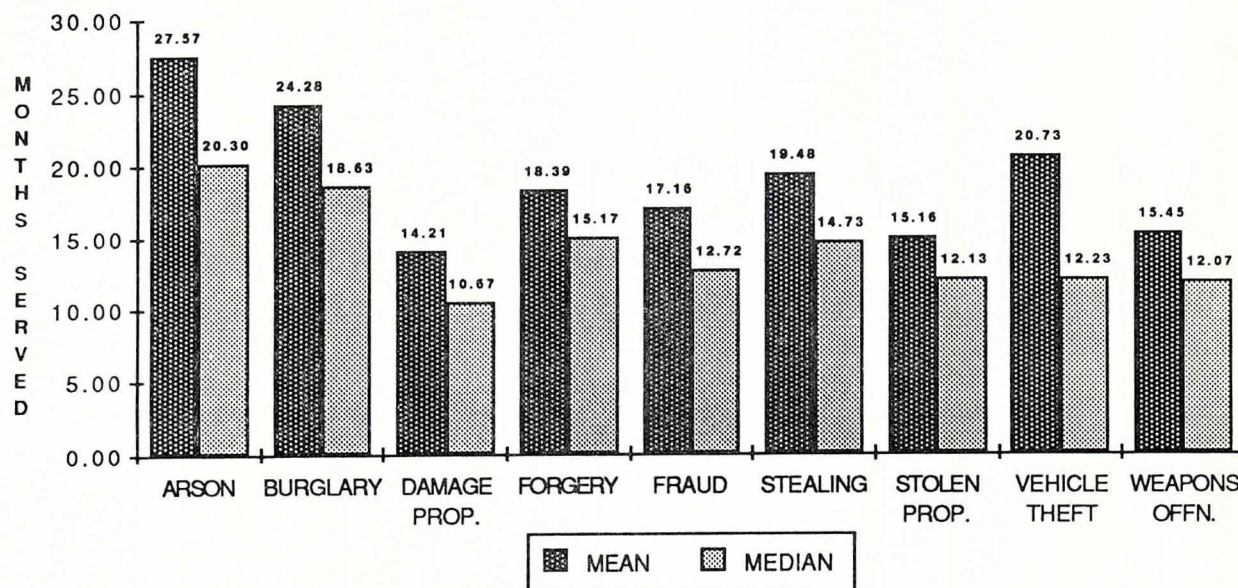


**FIGURE X-3**  
**TIME SERVED BEFORE FIRST RELEASE FROM PRISON**  
**VIOLENT OFFENDERS RELEASED IN FY-1988**

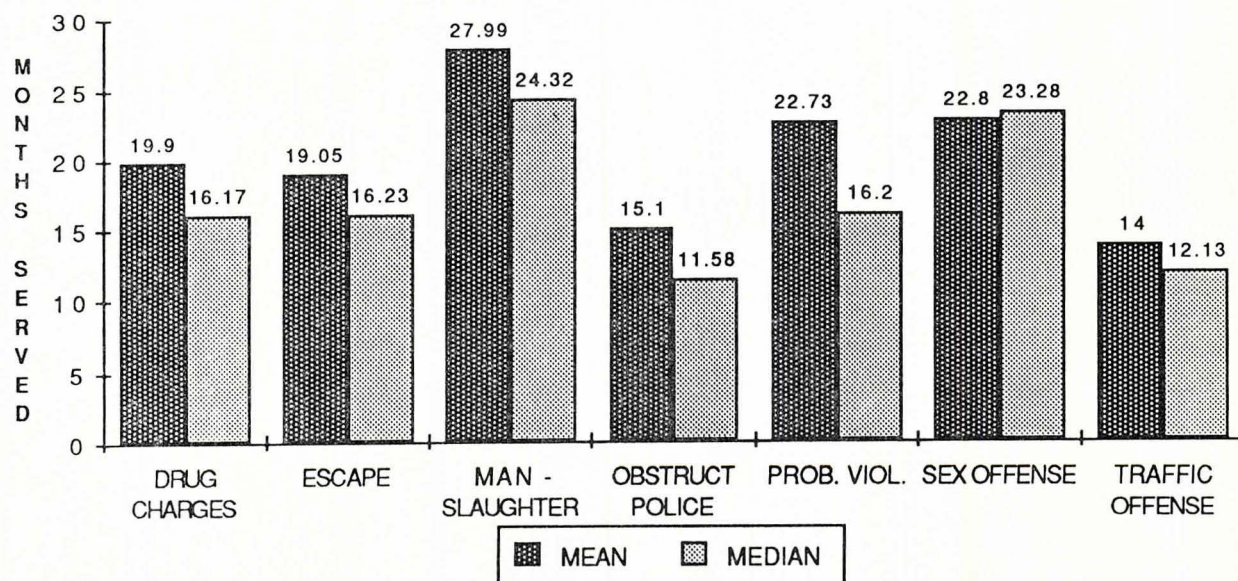




**FIGURE X-4**  
**TIME SERVED BEFORE FIRST RELEASE FROM PRISON**  
**PROPERTY OFFENDERS RELEASED IN FY-1988**



**FIGURE X-5**  
**TIME SERVED BEFORE FIRST RELEASE FROM PRISON**  
**NONVIOLENT OFFENDERS RELEASED IN FY-1988**

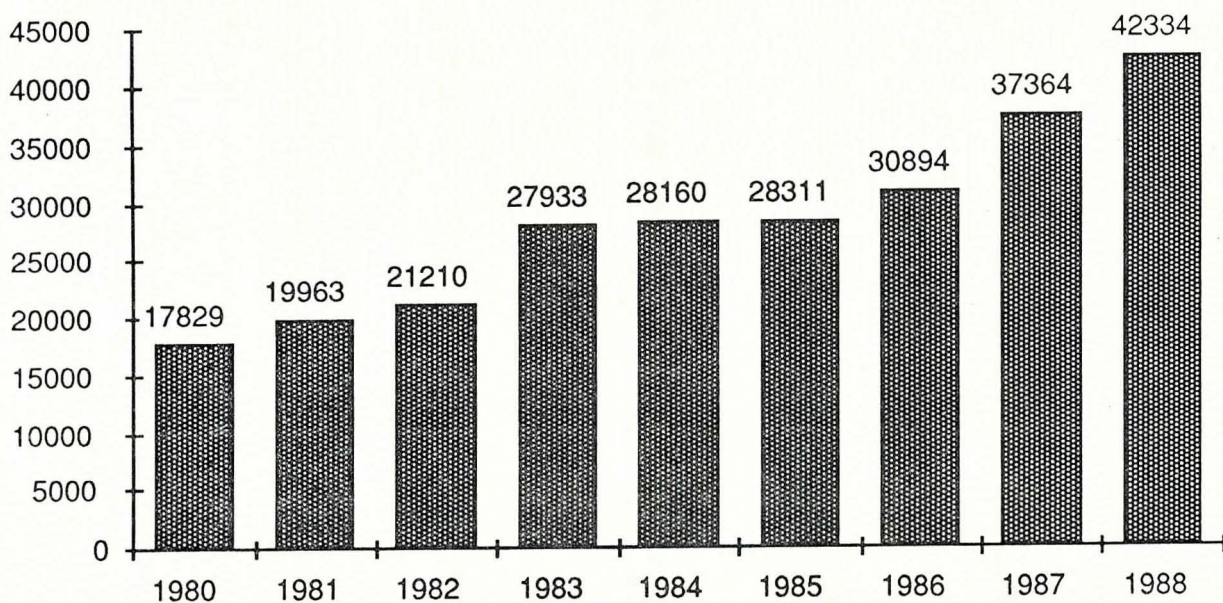


## XI. Probation and Parole Caseload

Since 1980 the combined Probation and Parole caseload has grown by 119%. Growth in the supervised prison release caseload alone amounted to 107.3% since FY-83, while probation cases grew 43.6% over the same period.

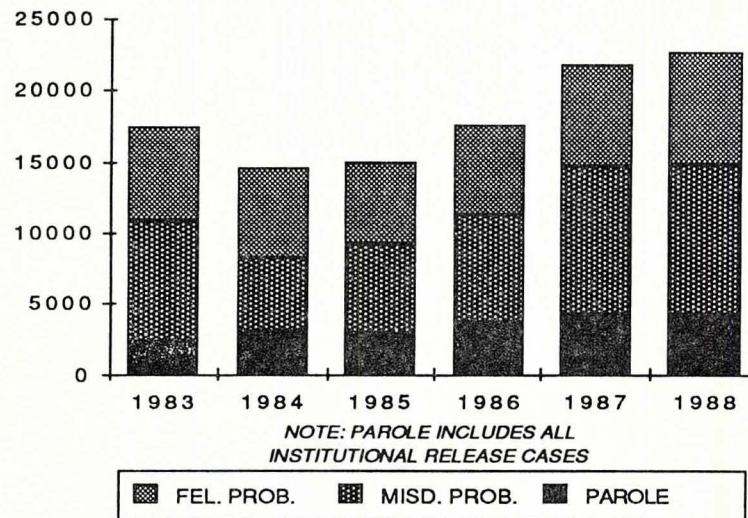
Coupled with the increase in caseload, there has been an increase in other elements of the field services workload. Pre-sentence and other field service investigations have increased by nearly 40% in five years. Court costs, restitution, and victim's compensation fund collections have grown 74% since FY-83.

**FIGURE XI-1  
PROBATION AND PAROLE CASELOAD  
BY FISCAL YEAR**





**FIGURE XI-2  
PROBATION AND INSTITUTIONAL  
RELEASE  
CASES ASSIGNED FOR SUPERVISION**



**1. Has Probation and Parole officer staffing levels kept pace with the increase in caseload over the past several years?**

Since FY-83 we have seen a 70% growth in Probation and Parole officer staffing and a 52% increase in the total field caseload supervised by Probation and Parole's officers. While this may appear to be a sufficient staffing response, the caseload growth figure does not include the growing numbers or demands of institutional cases placed in halfway houses or seeking parole release from prison. Likewise, the caseload growth figure does not fully reflect the initiation of new intensive supervision strategies which require an extra measure of officer time or the 40% increase in investigations that has also occurred over the same period.

**2. How much does it cost to supervise a probationer or parolee?**

Based on 1987 figures, an average of \$333.04 is spent on each supervisee per year. When the cost is divided into the total number of client days, the daily cost is \$1.79 per case.

**3. What is the average caseload for Probation and Parole officers?**

Each officer supervises an average caseload of 90 cases made up of both probationers and parolees.

**4. What is the projected caseload for Probation and Parole?**

Long term projections of over two years are not available for the Probation and Parole caseload. We anticipate the total caseload will reach 44,527 by June 1989 and 49,491 by June 1990.

**5. How closely has the Probation and Parole budget appropriation measured up to the increase in workload?**

Probation and Parole budget appropriations stood at \$20,116,529.00 for fiscal year 1988, and increased to \$22,313,987.00 for FY-89. This represents an increase of 14.5% over FY-87 budget levels. Projected growth from FY-87 through FY-89 shows a 19.2% increase in caseload.

### 6. How long does someone stay on parole or probation?

The supervision period varies according to the case and sentence length. Probation terms for FY-88 cases are as follows:

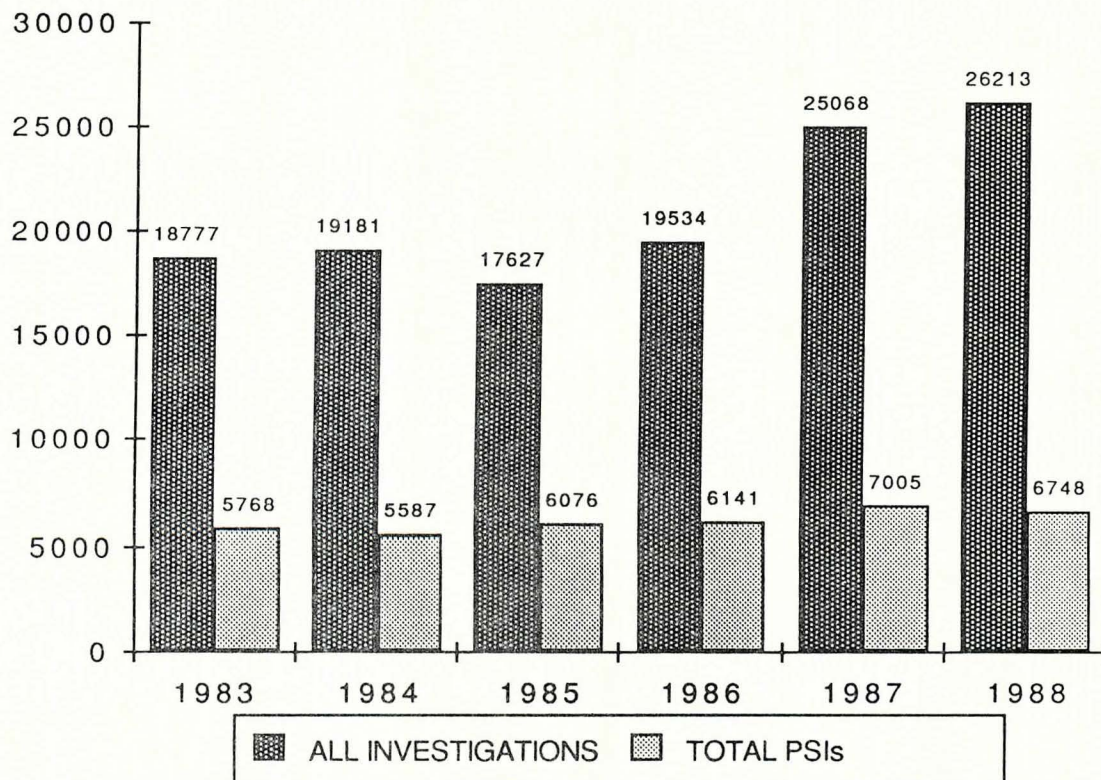
<u>Felony Probation</u>	<u>Misdemeanor Probation</u>	
< = 1 yr.	11.7%	16.8%
>1 - 2 yrs.	19.3%	83.2%
>2 - 3 yrs.	21.5%	-
>3 - 4 yrs.	2.8%	-
>4 - 5 yrs.	44.7%	-

In the case of felony probation, the number of cases receiving longer terms (4-5 years) and the number receiving short terms (less than 1 year) have been increasing since FY-83. Misdemeanor cases with 1-2 year terms have increased from 61.1% to 83.2% over the same period.

### 7. How many misdemeanor and felony probation cases are there?

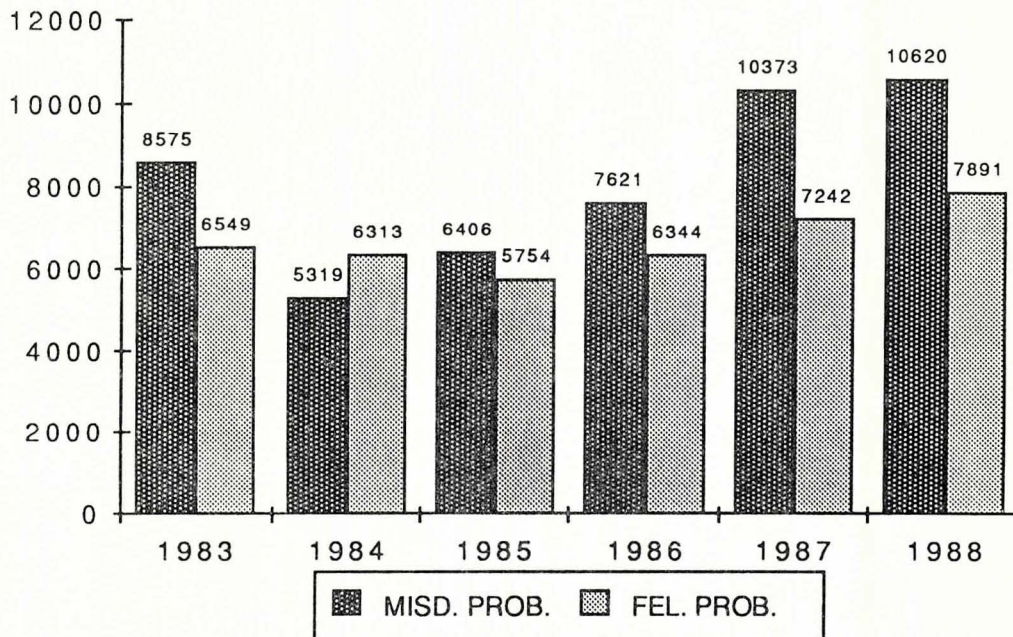
The probation caseload is made up of around 48% mis-demeanor cases and 52% felony probation cases. At the end of June 1988 there were 14,417 misdemeanor probation cases and 15,537 felony probation cases under active supervision.

**FIGURE XI-3**  
**PROBATION AND PAROLE INVESTIGATIONS**  
**COMPLETED BY FISCAL YEAR**





**FIGURE XI-4  
PROBATION CASE OPENINGS BY FISCAL  
YEAR**



probation cases under active supervision

**8. How many pre-sentence Investigations were processed in fiscal years 1988 and 1987?**

There were 6,748 full PSIs completed in FY-88, a decrease of 3.7% from the FY-87 total of 7,005.

**9. How many parole cases abscond each year?**

There were 351 parole absconders in FY-88. The number of parole absconders has remained fairly constant over the past several years, averaging 324 absconders per year.

	<u>FY-85</u>	<u>FY-86</u>	<u>FY-87</u>	<u>FY-88</u>
Parole Absconders:	315	317	312	351

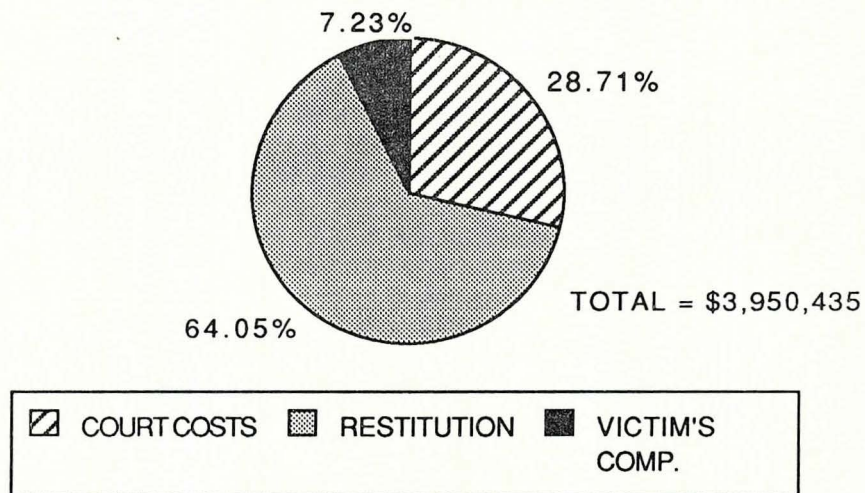
**10. How many volunteers work in Probation and Parole?**

As of the end of June 1988 there were 430 active volunteers working in Probation and Parole activity.

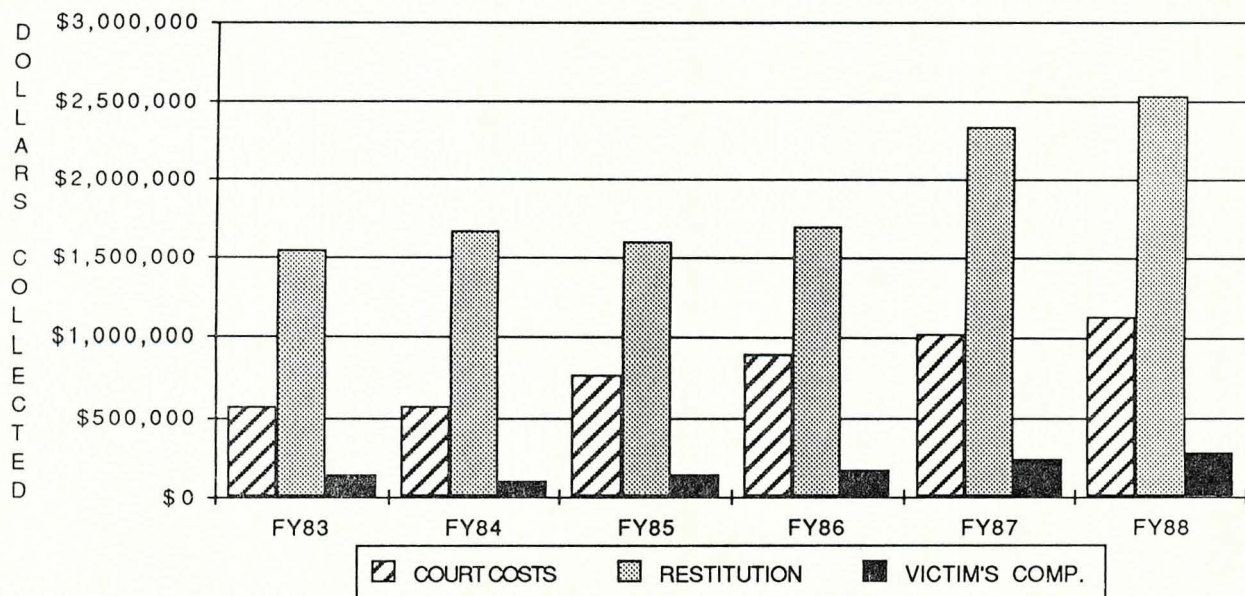
**11. How much is being collected in court costs, restitution, and victim's compensation funds?**

Probation and Parole supervision serves to support the collection of court ordered payments. For fiscal year 1988, a total of \$3,950,435. was collected from Probation and Parole cases. Of that total, \$1,134,339. went to pay court costs, \$2,530,309. went toward restitution payments, and \$285,787. went to the crime victim's compensation fund. Missouri ranks fifteenth in the nation in the amount of restitution collected.

**FIGURE XI-5**  
**PROBATION AND PAROLE**  
**COLLECTIONS**  
**BY FUND FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988**



**FIGURE XI-6**  
**PROBATION AND PAROLE COLLECTIONS**  
**BY FISCAL YEAR**





**12. What alternatives to Imprisonment programs have been Implemented In the field supervision area?**

In Probation and Parole, the focus is on the development of programs for clients which have proven to be "treatment resistive" and have not responded to normal treatment services.

The "Shock Probation" program which allows a person sentenced to prison to be brought back before the court and granted probation within the first 120 days of the prison term is well established.

The Intensive Community Supervision Program's focus is on individuals whose record would not normally permit them to be serious candidates for probation and also on offenders who have not adjusted to supervision and would otherwise be revoked to prison.

A community based facility was established in Kansas City, Missouri to provide a residential custody program for those individuals who would normally be revoked by the Parole Board due to technical rule violations. The facility, with a capacity of 45 residents, provides intensive treatment programs as well as control.

The House Arrest program, to be initiated in early FY-89, is designed to move lower risk inmates out of the prison setting into their homes where they will receive a high degree of continual monitoring through the use of electronic monitoring devices.

Together, these programs provide an increased range of options for offenders who would either not be granted probation in the first place due to poor risk concerns or who would be incarcerated in prison for technical rule violations.

## **XII. Missouri Correctional Industries and Farms**

Inmates are employed in a wide variety of jobs while serving their sentence. The Missouri Correctional Industries operation provides employment training and job experience for inmates while producing useful products and services. Any state agency or public sub-division can purchase products or services from MCI. A small farming operation is also maintained as part of the correctional industry program.

### **1. What products are available from MCI?**

In general, the inmates produce clothing, furniture, cleaning chemicals, metal products, printing and graphic arts, and provide a laundry and dry cleaning service.

### **2. How many inmates are employed by MCI?**

Approximately 915 are employed in various manufacturing processes or in varied service capacities. The laundry operations at MTCM and FCC alone employ 157 inmate workers.

### **3. What is the amount of wages paid to inmates working for MCI?**

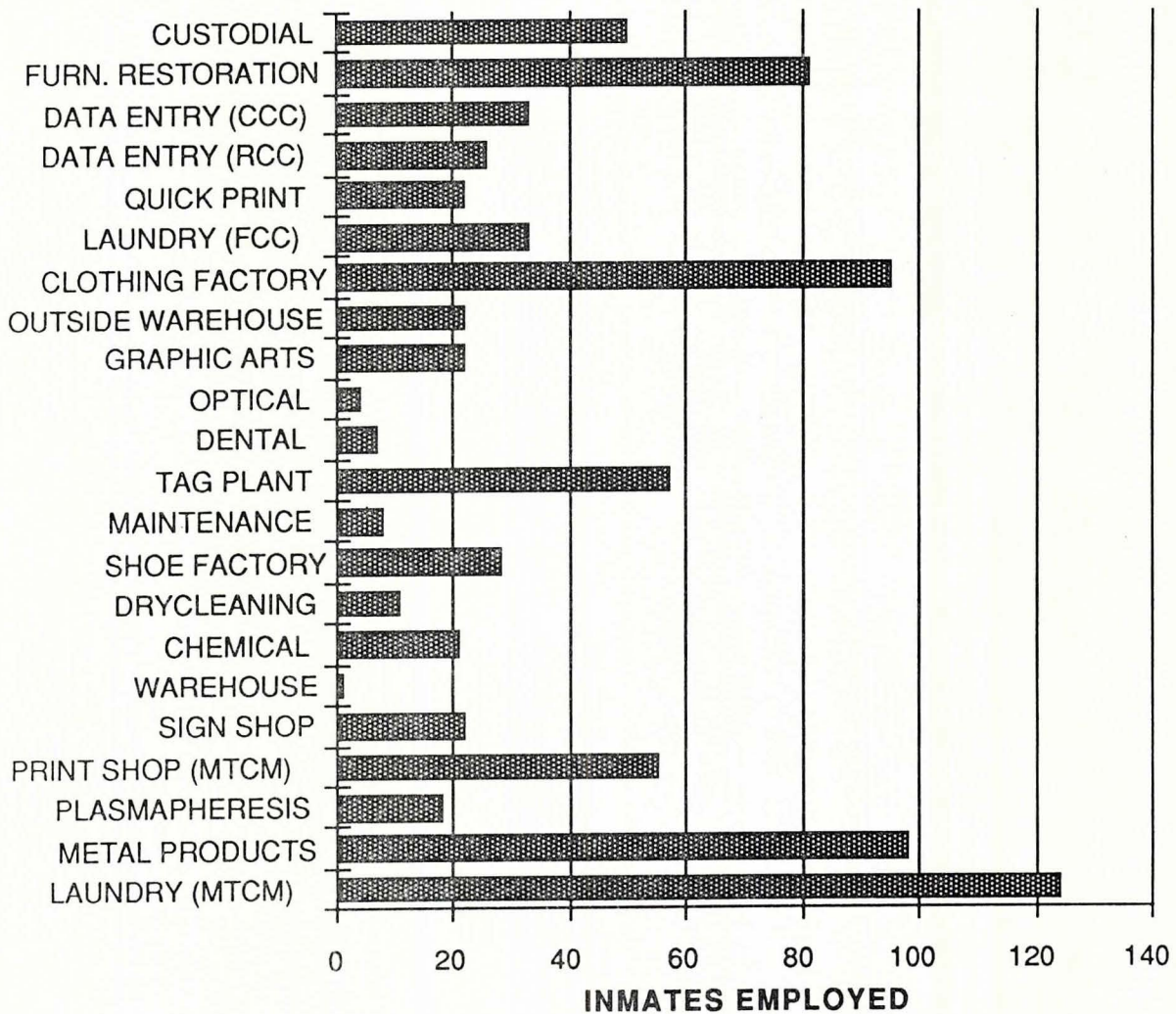
Wage amount depends on whether the inmate is paid by the hour or works under an incentive plan. The average wage paid is around \$2.50 per day.

### **4. What was the total industry payroll for FY-88?**

A total of \$754,285.19 was paid in inmate wages for MCI workers during FY-88. Farm wages amounted to \$6,800.50 for the year.



**FIGURE XII-1**  
**MISSOURI CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES**  
**WORKERS EMPLOYED IN MCI ENTERPRISES**



## APPENDIX 1

## FY-88 COMMITMENT STATISTICS

## CHARACTERISTICS OF FY-88 COMMITMENTS

<b>Sex:</b> Male	93.0%	<b>Race:</b> White	59.5%	Am.Indian	.1%
Female	7.0%	Black	40.3%	Unknown	<.1%
		Asian	<.1%		

**Hispanic Origin:** Hispanic .9%  
Non-Hispanic 99.1%

**Commitment Age:** Mean: 27.24 years Median: 25 years

<b>Birth State:</b> Missouri	69.9%	Arkansas	2.7%
Illinois	3.9%	California	2.5%
Kansas	3.7%		

<b>Marital Status:</b> Married	21.4%	Widowed	.7%
Divorced	15.6%	Unknown	<.1%
Never Married	57.3%	Common Law	<.1%
Separated	5.0%		

<b>Religion:</b> Baptist	32.4%	Muslim	2.5%
No Preference	28.2%	Moorish	.2%
Protestant	24.8%	Jewish	.1%
Catholic	11.1%	Other Non-Christian	.5%
		Unknown	.2%

	<u>Missouri</u>	<u>Other State</u>
<b>Prior Probations:</b> 0	35.9%	90.1%
1	43.9%	8.3%
2	15.4%	1.3%
3	3.7%	0.2%
4	1.0%	0.1%
5 +	0.4%	<0.1%

	<u>Missouri</u>	<u>Other State</u>
<b>Prior Paroles:</b> 0	70.1%	90.4%
1	22.4%	7.3%
2	6.0%	1.8%
3	1.1%	0.3%
4	0.2%	0.1%
5 +	<0.1%	0.1%

	<u>Missouri</u>	<u>Other State</u>
<b>Prior Prison:</b> 0	80.7%	87.5%
1	14.2%	9.4%
2	3.2%	2.1%
3	1.1%	0.6%
4	0.3%	0.3%
5 +	0.3%	0.2%



**IQ Test Scores:**

Tested 60 or below - 2.0%  
 Test 120 or above - 2.4%

Mean IQ score - 92.04  
 Median IQ score - 93.00

**Education - Last Grade Completed:**

Special Ed.	0.1%	GED	17.4%
No Formal Education	2.3%	1 yr. College	1.9%
1st Grade	<0.1%	2 yr. College	2.0%
2nd Grade	0.1%	3 yr. College	0.6%
3rd Grade	0.3%	4 yr. College	0.6%
4th Grade	0.2%	College Grad.	0.1%
5th Grade	0.4%	Grad. Work	<0.1%
6th Grade	1.1%	Unknown	0.4%
7th Grade	3.1%		
8th Grade	9.0%		
9th Grade	13.1%		
10th Grade	16.0%		
11th Grade	15.0%		
12th Grade	16.5%		

**Prior Escapes:**

	<u>Missouri</u>	<u>Other State</u>
0	92.3%	99.2%
1	7.0%	0.7%
2	0.6%	0.1%
3	<0.1%	0
4 +	0	0

**County of Commitment:**

St. Louis City	17.9% )	Boone	4.4%
Jackson County	17.2% ) metro area	Greene	3.7%
St. Louis County	12.0% )	Clay	2.4%
		Buchanan	2.0%
		Jasper	1.9%
		St. Charles	1.5%
Jefferson	1.5%		
Cape Girardeau	1.4%		
Scott	1.3%		
Callaway	1.2%		
Cole	1.1%		

Offenses:Violent Crimes 23.0%

Homicide	2.7%
Robbery	8.3%
Sex. Assault	4.6%
Assault	6.2%
Kidnapping	1.2%

Non-Violent Crimes 77.0%

Burglary	24.8%
Larceny	15.9%
Dangerous Drugs	12.6%
Forgery	4.2%
Damage to Property	3.1%
Weapon Offenses	2.8%
Traffic Offenses	2.6%
Fraud	2.2%
Stolen Property	2.0%
Negl. Manslaughter	1.6%
Arson	0.7%
Sex Offenses	1.3%
Stolen Vehicle	1.5%
All Others	2.6%

Sentence Length:

1 year	5.4%	>8 - 9	0.3%
>1 - 2	19.9%	>9 - 10	5.0%
>2 - 3	22.5%	>10 - 15	3.3%
>3 - 4	8.8%	>15 - 20	1.3%
>4 - 5	20.9%	>20 - 25	0.5%
>5 - 6	1.9%	>25 - 30	0.6%
>6 - 7	6.2%	>30 - 50	0.1%
>7 - 8	1.3%	>50 - Life	<0.1%
		Life	2.0%

Mean Sentence Length: 59.22 months    Median Sentence Length: 48 monthsPlea in Court:

Not Guilty	7.4%
Guilty	92.6%

Felony Class:

A	4.4%
B	6.0%
C	37.2%
D	9.0%
No Class	14.6%
Old Code	<0.1%
Unknown	28.8%



**APPENDIX 2****POPULATION STATISTICS**

(Male &amp; Female)

**as of 6/30/88**

Total Population: 11,929

**Commitment Age:**

Average Age: 27.16

Median Age: 25

Modal: 20

**Current Age:**

Average Age: 30.06

Median Age: 28

Modal: 27

**Race:**

Asian: 0.05%

Black: 46.34%

Am.Indian: 0.11%

White: 53.46%

Unknown: 0.04%

Hispanics: 0.7% (of all races)

**Sex:**

Females: 4.8%

Males: 95.2%

**Religion:**

Protestant:

28.1%

Baptist:

29.7%

No Preference:

25.3%

Catholic:

11.4%

Jewish:

0.1%

Other Non-Christian:

1.7%

Muslim:

2.8%

Moorish:

0.3%

Unknown:

0.6%

**Marital Status:**

Never Married:

56.7%

Widowed:

1.1%

Married:

21.4%

Common-Law:

0.1%

Divorced:

15.5%

Divorced &amp; Remarried:

0.0%

Separated:

4.7%

Widowed &amp; Remarried:

0.0%

Unknown:

0.5%

**County of Commitment:**

St. Louis City:

23.0%

Jasper County:

1.8%

Jackson County:

17.0%

Jefferson County:

1.5%

St. Louis County:

14.0%

Buchanan County:

1.4%

Greene County:

3.6%

Cape Girardeau County:

1.4%

Boone County:

3.4%

St. Charles County:

1.4%

Clay County:

2.2%

Cole County:

1.4%

Outstate:

0.5%

All Others:

27.9%

Education Claimed at Commitment:

Special Ed:	0.1%
Sixth Grade or Less:	4.4%
Seventh Grade:	3.3%
Eighth Grade:	10.6%
Ninth Grade:	13.4%
Tenth Grade:	15.7%
Eleventh Grade:	13.3%
Twelfth Grade/GED:	33.5%
College - 1 year:	1.7%
2 years:	2.2%
3 years:	0.5%
4 years:	0.6%
College Degree, Graduate Work, Masters or Ph.D.:	0.2%
Other/Unknown:	0.6%

Most Serious Offense on File:

<b>Violent Crimes:</b>	<b>49.9%</b>	Homicide:	12.2%
		Robbery:	18.4%
		Sexual Assault:	8.9%
		Assault:	6.9%
		Kidnapping:	3.5%
<b>Non-Violent Crimes:</b>	<b>49.8%</b>	Burglary:	20.2%
		Larceny:	9.2%
		Dangerous Drugs:	7.6%
		Forgery:	2.4%
		Negl.Manslaughter:	1.7%
		Damage Property:	1.3%
		Traffic Offenses:	1.2%
		Weapon Offenses:	1.2%
		Fraud:	1.0%
		Sex Offenses:	1.0%
		Stolen Property:	1.0%
		Stolen Vehicle:	0.8%
		Arson:	0.7%
		All Others:	0.5%

Length of Sentence (does not include "Lifers"):

Average Length: 9.37 yrs.      Median: 6 yrs.      Modal: 5 yrs.

Planning/Research/Evaluation Unit  
Missouri Dept. of Corrections  
and Human Resources



**MALE POPULATION STATISTICS****as of 06/30/88**

Total MALE Population: 11,357

**Commitment Age:**

Average Age: 27.05

Median Age: 25

Modal: 20

**Current Age:**

Average Age: 30.01

Median Age: 28

Modal: 25

**Race:**

Asian: 0.05%

Black: 46.47%

Am.Indian: 0.11%

White: 53.32%

Unknown: 0.04%

Hispanics: 0.7% (of all races)

**Religion:**

Protestant: 28.3%

Baptist: 29.4%

No Preference: 25.5%

Catholic: 11.4%

Jewish: 0.1%

Other Non-Christian: 1.7%

Muslim: 2.7%

Moorish: 0.3%

Unknown: 0.7%

**Marital Status:**

Never Married: 57.5%

Widowed: 0.9%

Married: 21.3%

Common-Law: 0.0%

Divorced: 15.2%

Divorced &amp; Remarried: 0.0%

Separated: 4.5%

Widowed &amp; Remarried: 0.0%

Unknown: 0.6%

**County of Commitment:**

St. Louis City: 23.4%

Jasper County: 1.8%

Jackson County: 17.1%

Jefferson County: 1.5%

St. Louis County: 13.6%

St. Charles County: 1.5%

Greene County: 3.5%

Buchanan County: 1.4%

Boone County: 3.2%

Cole County: 1.4%

Clay County: 2.2%

Cape Girardeau County: 1.3%

Outstate: 0.5%

All Others: 27.9%

**Education Claimed at Commitment:**

Special Ed:	0.1%
Sixth Grade or Less:	4.3%
Seventh Grade:	3.4%
Eighth Grade:	10.8%
Ninth Grade:	13.6%
Tenth Grade:	15.8%
Eleventh Grade:	13.3%
Twelfth Grade/GED:	33.0%
College - 1 year:	1.7%
2 years:	2.1%
3 years:	0.5%
4 years:	0.6%
College Degree, Graduate Work, Masters or Ph.D.:	0.2%
Other/Unknown:	0.6%

**Most Serious Offense on File:**

<b>Violent Crimes: 50.8%</b>	Homicide:	12.1%
	Robbery:	18.8%
	Sexual Assault:	9.3%
	Assault:	7.0%
	Kidnapping:	3.6%
<b>Non-Violent Crimes: 49.1%</b>	Burglary:	20.9%
	Larceny:	8.4%
	Dangerous Drugs:	7.5%
	Forgery:	2.0%
	Negl.Manslaughter:	1.6%
	Damage Property:	1.4%
	Traffic Offenses:	1.2%
	Weapon Offenses:	1.2%
	Stolen Property:	1.0%
	Sex Offenses:	1.0%
	Fraud:	0.9%
	Stolen Vehicle:	0.8%
	Arson:	0.7%
	All Others:	0.5%

**Length of Sentence (does not include "Lifers"):**

Average Length: 9.51 yrs.      Median: 6 yrs.      Modal: 5 yrs.



**FEMALE POPULATION STATISTICS  
as of 06/30/88**

Total FEMALE Population: 572

**Commitment Age:**

Average Age: 29.37      Median Age: 28      Modal: 29

**Current Age:**

Average Age: 31.01      Median Age: 30      Modal: 26

**Race:**

White: 56.12%      Black: 43.71%      Am.Indian: 0.17%      Hispanics: 0.9% (of all races)

**Religion:**

Protestant:	23.9%	Baptist:	36.0%
No Preference:	23.0%	Catholic:	11.4%
Jewish:	0.5%	Other Non-Christian:	0.2%
Muslim:	4.0%	Moorish:	0.7%
Unknown:	0.4%		

**Marital Status:**

Never Married:	39.2%	Separated:	9.5%
Married:	22.8%	Widowed:	6.3%
Divorced:	21.5%	Common-Law:	0.7%

**County of Commitment:**

St. Louis County:	22.0%	Cole County:	2.1%
Jackson County:	14.7%	Jasper County:	1.7%
St. Louis City:	14.5%	Jefferson County:	1.4%
Boone County:	5.9%	Buchanan County:	1.2%
Greene County:	5.4%	Franklin County:	1.0%
Clay County:	2.6%	Livingston County:	1.0%
Cape Gir. County:	2.6%	All Others:	23.7%
Outstate:	0.2%		

**Length of Sentence (does not include "Lifers"):**

Average Length: 6.51 yrs.      Median: 5 yrs.      Modal: 5 yrs.

**Education Claimed at Commitment:**

Fifth Grade or Less:	4.1%
Sixth Grade:	0.5%
Seventh Grade:	2.8%
Eighth Grade:	7.0%
Ninth Grade:	10.5%
Tenth Grade:	13.5%
Eleventh Grade:	12.1%
Twelfth Grade/GED:	42.1%
College - 1 year:	2.6%
2 years:	3.3%
3 years:	0.4%
4 years:	0.9%
College Degree, Graduate Work, Masters or Ph.D.:	0.0%

**Most Serious Offense on File:**

<b>Violent Crimes:</b>	<b>32.9%</b>	Homicide:	14.7%
		Robbery:	10.3%
		Assault:	4.9%
		Sexual Assault:	1.6%
		Kidnapping:	1.4%
<b>Non-Violent Crimes:</b>	<b>66.6%</b>	Larceny:	26.0%
		Forgery:	11.2%
		Dangerous Drugs:	10.1%
		Burglary:	5.9%
		Negl.Manslaughter:	4.4%
		Fraud:	4.0%
		Weapon Offenses:	1.4%
		Stolen Property:	1.0%
		Traffic Offenses:	0.7%
		Arson:	0.5%
		Commercial Sex:	0.3%
		Family Offenses:	0.3%
		Obstructing Police:	0.3%
		Stolen Vehicle:	0.3%
		Damage Property:	0.2%



**APPENDIX 3****INMATE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM SCORES  
as of 7/3/88****CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM SCORE DEFINITIONS**

The following classification score definitions give a brief overview of some of the major factors used to determine treatment needs and custody levels:

**MEDICAL AND HEALTH CARE NEEDS**

- 5 - Hospitalization required - acute or serious illness or disability;
- 4 - 24 hour daily nursing supervision - close observation required;
- 3 - Daily nursing supervision - need frequent treatment or observation;
- 2 - Routine sick call - occasional or minor health needs;
- 1 - no medical problems;

**MENTAL HEALTH CARE NEEDS**

- 5 - Severe impairment - special/residential psychiatric treatment;
- 4 - Moderate impairment - medication, supervision and regular clinic care;
- 3 - Mild impairment - adjustment disorder needing regular clinic care;
- 2 - Minimal impairment - mild personality disorder needing group therapy;
- 1 - Emotionally stable - no identified impairment

**PUBLIC RISK ASSESSMENT**

- 5 - 10+ years of prison term remaining and/or detainer or hold filed for capital offense or life sentence;
- 4 - 7 to 10 years of term remaining and/or current sex offender;
- 3 - 4 to 7 years of term remaining and/or prior sex offender;
- 2 - 1 to 4 years of term remaining and/or misdemeanor detainer filed;
- 1 - Less than 12 months remaining until release

**INSTITUTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT**

- 5 - Assaulted staff or has a supervised escape or other major conduct violation;
- 4 - Assaulted inmates, threatened staff or inmates or has had continued conduct violations at level 4 (or 1 year of good adjustment at level 5);
- 3 - Institutional substance abuse or continued conduct violations at level 3 (or 6 months good adjustment at level 4);
- 2 - Poor adjustment at a Halfway House or Honor Center or continued violations at level 2 (or 6 months good adjustment at level 3);
- 1 - Acceptable institutional adjustment or 90 days good adjustment at level 2

**EDUCATIONAL NEEDS**

- 5 - Severe educational impairment - grade level 0-2;
- 4 - Moderate educational impairment - grade level 3-5;
- 3 - Mild educational impairment - grade level 6-8;
- 2 - Minimal educational impairment - grade level 8;
- 1 - Educationally prepared

**VOCATIONAL TRAINING NEEDS**

- 5 - No skills training;
- 4 - Unskilled employment history;
- 3 - Semi-skilled;
- 2 - Skilled with stable employment history;
- 1 - Vocationally trained

**WORK SKILLS**

- 5 - Very poor work history or refuses to work;
- 4 - Poor work history - supervision required;
- 3 - Sporadic work history - unskilled - satisfactory work reports;
- 2 - Stable work history - undergoing training - satisfactory work reports;
- 1 - Stable work history - completed training - satisfactory work reports

**PROXIMITY TO RELEASE/FAMILY TIES**

- 5 - Documented need to be assigned near family;
- 4 - Regular visitation;
- 3 - No critical need to be near family;
- 2 - Sporadic visits - minimal family contact;
- 1 - No family who will visit



**INMATE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM SCORES  
as of 7-3-88**

Total Population    N = 11488

	1	2	3	4	5
Medical	73.08	24.75	1.58	0.38	0.24
Mental Health	11.79	76.38	10.74	0.91	0.18
Public Risk	16.99	27.24	13.68	21.21	20.87
Institutional Risk	52.18	19.36	12.05	8.17	8.24
Educational	47.76	28.77	13.99	7.25	2.23
Vocational	18.62	9.58	27.06	23.45	21.28
Work Skills	8.17	22.58	47.68	14.26	7.31
Family Proximity	5.68	11.30	47.75	34.73	0.54

Female Inmates    N = 536

	1	2	3	4	5
Medical	60.63	37.69	1.12	0.37	0.19
Mental Health	15.11	78.73	5.22	0.75	0.19
Public Risk	24.44	34.33	13.62	16.60	11.01
Institutional Risk	63.81	25.93	6.34	2.05	1.87
Educational	63.62	27.99	5.41	2.61	0.37
Vocational	29.29	4.66	20.52	20.71	24.81
Work Skills	8.96	19.78	49.81	16.79	4.66
Family Proximity	3.54	8.21	73.88	14.37	0.00

Male Inmates    N = 10952

	1	2	3	4	5
Medical	73.66	24.11	1.61	0.38	0.24
Mental Health	11.62	76.26	11.01	0.92	0.18
Public Risk	16.63	26.89	13.69	21.44	21.36
Institutional Risk	51.61	19.04	12.33	8.47	8.56
Educational	46.99	28.81	14.41	7.48	2.32
Vocational	18.10	9.82	27.38	23.58	21.11
Work Skills	8.14	22.72	47.51	14.13	7.44
Family Proximity	5.79	11.45	46.47	35.73	0.57

## APPENDIX 4

**TIME SERVED: LENGTH OF STAY IN MONTHS  
PRIOR TO FIRST RELEASE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988 RELEASES**

	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>
<b><u>Release Type</u></b>		
Parole Release	27.91	16.77
Conditional Release	34.67	32.40
Administrative Parole Release	29.61	18.27
Credit Time Release	24.41	18.20
Director's Release	47.02	37.57
<b><u>Offense Type</u></b>		
Homicide	127.68	121.70
Manslaughter	27.99	24.32
Kidnapping	67.73	63.67
Sexual Assault	53.39	40.53
Robbery	65.26	57.88
Assault	35.47	24.33
Arson	27.57	20.30
Burglary	24.28	18.63
Larceny	19.48	14.73
Vehicle Theft	20.73	12.23
Forgery	18.39	15.17
Fraud	17.16	12.72
Stolen Property	15.16	12.13
Damage Property	14.21	10.67
Dangerous Drugs	19.90	16.17
Weapon Offenses	15.45	12.07
Traffic Offenses	14.00	12.13
Violent Offender	62.04	48.67
Nonviolent Offender	20.66	16.17



**APPENDIX 5****PROBATION AND PAROLE CLIENT DEMOGRAPHICS  
FY 88****Sex:**

Male	84.1%
Female	15.9%

**Race:**

Asian	0
Black	22.5%
Native American	0.1%
White	76.6%
Unknown	0.8%

**Marital Status:**

Common-Law	0.1%
Divorced	15.0%
Married	27.3%
Separated	5.3%
Single	51.7%
Widow/Widower	0.7%

**Number of Dependents:**

0	47.8%
1	19.8%
2	15.6%
3	9.4%
4	4.5%
5	1.8%
6	0.7%
>6	0.5%

**Place of Birth:**

Missouri	62.0%
Other State	37.2%
Foreign Country	0.8%

**Occupation:**

Unemployable	4.7%
Unskilled	67.1%
Semi Skilled	18.9%
Skilled	5.1%
Clerical	0.8%
Sales	1.6%
Student	0.6%
Other	1.1%

**Education Level:**

GED	6.8%
Grade 1	0.1%
2	0.1%
3	0.2%
4	0.2%
5	0.3%
6	0.7%
7	1.9%
8	6.9%
9	9.8%
10	13.9%
11	14.8%
12	32.7%

1 yr. College	3.9%
2 yr. College	3.5%
3 yr. College	1.3%
4 yr. College	2.2%
BS/BA Degree	0.2%
Graduate Work	0.2%
Masters Degree	0.1%
Ph.D.	0
Special Ed.	0
1 yr. Vocat. School	0
2 yr. Vocat. School	0
3 yr. Vocat. School	0
4 yr. Vocat. School	0

**Sentence Type:**

Diversion	0.8%
Consecutive Parole	0.8%
Concurrent Parole	6.7%
Single Parole	7.5%
Suspended Execution of Sentence-Probation	36.4%
Suspended Imposition of Sentence-Probation	47.8%

**Offense Type:**

Homicide	1.8%
Kidnapping	0.2%
Sex. Assault	2.6%
Robbery	3.4%
Assault	5.3%

<b>Violent Offenses</b>	<b>13.3%</b>
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Traffic Offenses	25.7%
Larceny	14.6%
Dangerous Drugs	14.1%
Burglary	10.7%
Fraud	6.0%
Forgery	3.1%
Stolen Vehicle	2.4%
Weapon Offenses	2.6%
Stolen Property	2.5%
Sex Offenses	1.9%
Other	3.1%

<b>Non-Violent Offenses</b>	<b>86.7%</b>
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**Sentence Length:**

0 - 1 yr.	5.6%
>1 - 2 yrs.	40.6%
>2 - 3 yrs.	11.9%
>3 - 4 yrs.	3.1%
>4 - 5 yrs.	31.3%
>5 - 6 yrs.	0.6%
>6 - 7 yrs.	1.2%

>7 - 8 yrs.	0.5%
>8 - 9 yrs.	0.1%
>9 - 10 yrs.	2.0%
>10 to 15 yrs.	0.9%
>15 to 20 yrs.	0.4%
>20 yrs.	0.4%
Life Term	0.5%

**Age at Conviction:**

15	0
16	0.1%
17	2.4%
18	5.2%
19	5.8%
20	5.8%
21	5.8%
22	5.8%
23	5.6%

24	5.4%
25	5.0%
>25-30	20.3%
>30-35	12.6%
>35-40	8.1%
>40-45	4.8%
>45-50	3.0%
51+	4.1%

Average (mean) age at conviction: 28.71

Median age at conviction: 26

**Sentencing County:**

St. Louis County	22.4%
St. Louis City	8.4%
Jackson County	7.2%
Boone	5.8%
Greene	2.5%
Franklin	2.4%
Cape Girardeau	2.1%
Jefferson	2.0%
Clay	2.0%

Cole	1.9%
Jasper	1.6%
Cass	1.5%
Callaway	1.4%
Platte	1.2%
Scott	1.0%
Outstate	5.3%
All Others	28.1%



**Prior Prison Term:**

None	90.9%
1	6.1%
2	1.8%
3	0.7%
4 +	0.6%

**Prior Non Prison Term:**

None	63.8%
1	23.9%
2	7.8%
3	2.7%
4 +	1.9%

**Alcohol Involved in Offense:**

Yes	44.9%
No	55.1%

**Employed at Time of Offense:**

Yes	58.1%
No	41.9%